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Roosevelt Hope For Peace Seen In Hull Speech

Pan-American Accord May Be Extended to World, He Says

Heads for South

President Aims to Attend Argentine Conference, Capital Hears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—The belief that President Roosevelt is eager to start off his second term with a dramatic move for peace gained strength here today with the expectation that he would visit the Buenos Aires conference personally, and with the words of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in receiving the delegation of the People's Mandate to End War.

The Hull statement yesterday indicated that the forthcoming Pan American peace treaty might be extended and broadened later to include Old-World nations.

Speaking of the 21 American republics, Mr. Hull declared, "by their example and their influence they are seeking to promote peace throughout the world in every practicable way."

Mr. Hull and the American delegation left the capital today en route to New York where they were to board the American Legion. The steamer was scheduled to leave despite the seamen's strike in New York, and to arrive in Buenos Aires Nov. 25. Mr. Hull will remain at the conference until January, it is understood. He hopes to return to Washington in time to participate in the Roosevelt inaugural ceremonies Jan. 20.

The text of the Hull statement follows:

There are two kinds of peace conferences: those that are designed to re-establish peace after a period of armed hostilities, and those that have for their purpose the maintenance of peace and consequently the prevention of war.

For myself, I would far rather labor in the vineyard of the latter and thus help spare mankind the awful antecedent of the former.

Repel Forces of War

I count it, therefore, a high privilege to set sail tomorrow, together with my colleagues of the United States delegation, for a great conference designed to strengthen in the world the forces of peace and to repel the forces of war.

The governments of the 21 American republics which will be represented at Buenos Aires are animated by one common purpose: to do everything in their power to banish war from the two continents of the Western Hemisphere. Moreover, by their example and their influence, they are seeking to promote peace throughout the world in every practicable way.

At the forthcoming conference we shall take counsel with each other as to the best means of attaining our objectives. We shall endeavor to give appropriate expression to our desires and our determination, and to embody in necessary conventions and agreements our will to act in accordance with the broad and constructive principles by which we are guided.

Difficult Task Ahead

The Buenos Aires conference will be confronted with a large task. But the breadth and scope of its agenda, and even the manner in which the numerous and complicated questions before it will be resolved, do not constitute the sole criteria of the success or failure of the effort.

Three years ago, at the Montevideo conference, the American nations adopted important resolutions and pacts. But these instruments were no more important than the sincere determination of the delegates assembled to understand one another and to fashion for themselves a common purpose.

By its success along these lines, that conference contributed greatly to the strengthening of the good-neighbor policy among the American republics and to the placing of international relations in the Western Hemisphere upon a firmer basis of comprehension and co-operation than ever before.

It is our sincere hope that at the approaching conference these friendly relations will be carried to still higher level. But here, too, the efficacy of whatever treaties that may be negotiated, of whatever international agencies

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Labor Prepares to 'Collect' On Roosevelt Re-election; Security 'Boomerang' Seen

Leaders to Map Bills for 30-Hour Week, Minimum Pay and Revised NRA; Shift of Pay Levy to Employers Is Believed on Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Organized labor, wasting no time, virtually has completed plans for cashing in on the results of President Roosevelt's election victory in the form of new legislation strengthening its economic position in the nation.

A series of conferences beginning Monday will attempt to bring the different labor groups and representatives of the Government into harmony on detailed features of the legislation, and the co-operation of certain branches of industry will be sought. Much yet remains to be ironed out as regards details, but as for the broad outlines they are now clear, as also are the objectives.

Legislative Objectives

These general legislative objectives provide the following program of labor legislation which will be placed before the next Congress backed by the prestige of labor groups which contributed materially to the success of the Democratic Party at the polls:

1. A six-hour-day and five-day week.
2. Minimum wage and hour requirements in all enterprises which operate in interstate commerce to be achieved through a licensing system. Licenses would be revokable if established wage and hour standards are not observed.
3. A new substitute for the outlawed Guffey coal bill to re-establish a miniature NRA for the coal industry.
4. A similar act for the textile industry.
5. Strengthening of laws safeguarding labor's rights of collective bargaining to accompany new and vigorous efforts to organize labor in the great mass production industries such as automobile, oil and rubber.

Retaliation Movement

In addition there is already a movement under way to retaliate against employers who backed the Republican Party in its campaign attack on the Social Security Act by amending it to put the entire cost of retirement compensation on the back of the employers and relieve

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

New York Seeks Data on Minimum Wage State Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 — Charles C. Burlingham, constitutional lawyer and formerly president of the American Bar Association, is today preparing to undertake with a committee of qualified experts a study of New York State's minimum wage law, which was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, with a view to drafting a new measure which would stand all constitutional tests and carry out the thought embodied in the legislation which now stands invalidated.

Mr. Burlingham was named at a meeting called by Elmer F. Andrews, state industrial commissioner, here yesterday, to study the subject of minimum wages for women and children, and after hearing a report by Mr. Andrews of a survey made by him that showed wages as low as 4 cents an hour were being paid some women workers in the packing of manufactured goods, food and other products imported in bulk, the consensus was that "ways must be found to maintain the economic standard of working women."

Starvation Wages

According to the report, wages as low as $8.44 a week were paid for workers in certain hotels and restaurants where the work-week was as long as 70 to 80 hours.

The conference was attended by spokesmen for organizations of employers, employees, consumers, welfare organizations, civic groups and lawyers.

The report presented to the con-

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Roosevelt Urges Nation to Share Gains With Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Turning away from politics to human needs, President Roosevelt here last night opened the annual fund drive of the nation's great charities in his first official act since re-election.

Speaking over the radio to the 1936 mobilization for human needs assembled in Cleveland, Ohio, he called upon a nation now enjoying "increasing prosperity" to share its newfound abundance of good things with those who are still in need.

Sounds Note of Optimism

He sounded a note of optimism for the future, emphasizing gains already made and a conviction that "the recent desperate winters of human need are, if we hold steadfastly to our course, never to recur." But this future goal of security for all has by no means been achieved as yet and he said that millions would need help this winter despite the Government's relief expenditures.

The President praised the community chest movement terming it a "time-tested agency" which provides the sinews of war against "the most relentless enemies of the needy" and urged the nation to make the ensuing fall drive for chest funds a success.

Text of Address

The text of his remarks follows:

The community chest is the service of supply to the forces of our local welfare agencies that are combating human misery and consolidating the gains that have been made in social security in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Seamen Order General Strike In N. Y. Harbor

Insurgent Bloc Demands Higher Wages and Better Conditions

Commerce Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Declaration of a general strike of maritime workers in the port of New York, under leadership of insurgent members of the International Seamen's Union, provided a lively accompaniment today for the inauguration of the second week of a walkout, based upon sympathy for the marine strike upon the Pacific coast. Insurgents also sought repudiation of contracts between their union and ship operators.

The progress of the dispute attracted further interest through the arrest of Sam Harris, a 257-pound bodyguard, on charges of violating the new Byrnes Act, a federal law prohibiting the transportation of "strong-arm" men across state boundaries for use in settling labor disputes. Mr. Harris was said to have been the first person arrested under the statute. He was released later.

New Wage Demands

Meeting 1200 strong at a conference called by Joseph Curran, left-wing chairman of the Seamen's Defense Committee, the striking seamen authorized new demands upon employers for better working conditions and higher wages.

While possessed of a threatening tone, the call for a general strike was more vocal than real, for a small stream of American-flag commerce continued to move and police reported no disorder, even though strike tactics have changed from a "sit-down" strategy to that of pickets and suggested intimidation.

The steamship Santa Barbara of the Grace Line, for example, was able to leave her pier on schedule at midnight, bound for South America. Heav. police guards were on hand to see that her 104 passengers were not molested.

Court Approves Audit

An important victory for the strikers was handed out yesterday in the shape of a decision of the appellate division of the New York Supreme Court, upholding directions of the court that union leaders permit an audit of their books and accounts for the information of members. The audit was asked specifically to affect books of the Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union.

Affidavits supporting the petition alleged misappropriation of funds by regular leaders of the marine union, and held particularly that $143,000 entrusted to the care of David E. Grange, vice-president of the International Seamen's Union, had been handled mysteriously over a period of 17 months. Mr. Grange, who also is president of the cooks' and stewards' organization, has been outspoken in his denunciation of the strike leaders as Communists and of the walkout as an "outlaw strike."

Payments Alleged

Extensive payments by steamship companies to officials of the Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union were

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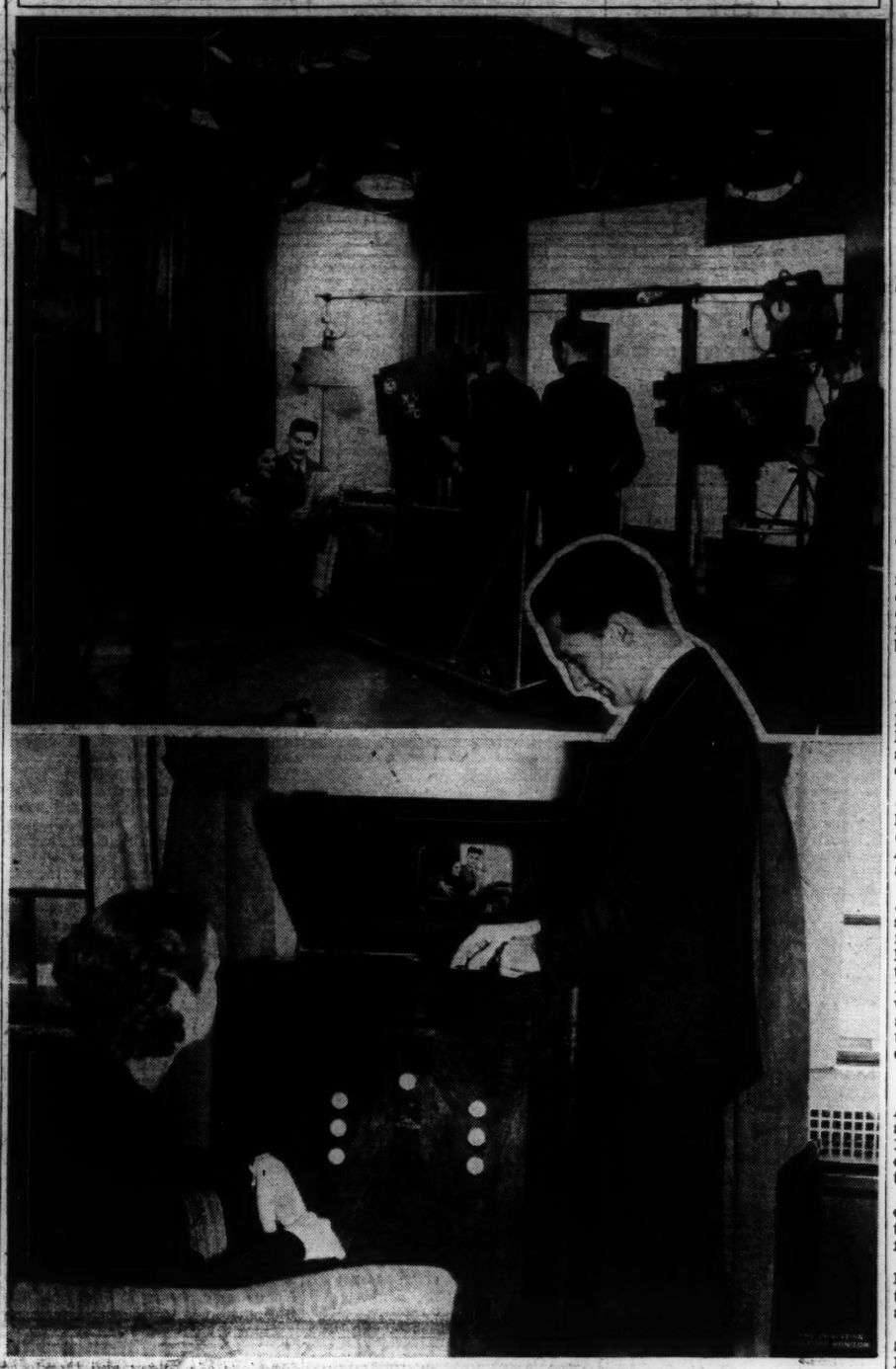
Television Hurdles New Barriers to Reach Homes



The Scene, and Its Reflection Via Television
Upper—Making a "Shot" in the National Broadcasting Company Studio.
Lower—Listening and Watching Program on Television Receiver.

British Guard to Quit Ethiopia; Rome-London Arrange Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—The British Legation guard at Addis Ababa, which has been irking the Italians ever since they reached the Ethiopian capital last May, is at last to be withdrawn.

The announcement coincides with news that an Anglo-Italian trade agreement has been signed at Rome making provisions for repayment by Italy of outstanding debts to the tune of £2,250,000 and for substantial purchases of British goods by Italy, including, it is understood, a considerable quantity of coal.

It is emphasized here that withdrawal of the Sikh guard is due to practical more than political considerations, although the timing of the move shows that politics were not entirely absent. The Sikhs have now been in Addis Ababa for a considerable time and have been confined behind barbed wire a large part of it.

Moreover, in view of Italy's attitude it would have been difficult to believe them by another detachment. In such circumstances their withdrawal could scarcely be avoided.

Meanwhile, as was shown by the House of Commons speech on Thursday, Britain still has no immediate intention of granting de jure recognition to Italian occupation.

It is considered probable, however, that London will extend the existing de facto recognition by deciding to turn the Addis Ababa Legation into a Consulate. This would have the important advantage of avoiding the delicate question of credentials, since Britain, like the United States and France, is not prepared to accredit official representatives to "the king of Italy and the Emperor of Ethiopia" as Italy insists should now be done (though it waived the point in respect of the United States Envoy). The new French Ambassador to Rome is unable to take up his post, owing to France's refusal to toe the line on this issue.

Television Edges 'Around Corner' In Experiments

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Television, that mysterious system of radio pictures which has been hovering "just around the corner" for years, today was seen here as having edged itself so close to this imaginary barrier that only perfection of transmitting and receiving equipment, development of a specialized program technique and the building of a firm commercial foundation for broadcasting appear to separate it from public use.

To use the words of David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, "Television today has satisfactory commercial value, but it is in such a stage of rapid im-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Government Flees Madrid; Pozas at Helm

New Chief Clings to Capital With Workers' Army Against Rebels

Safety Council Named

Madrid Notifies London of Choice of Valencia as New Capital

MADRID, Nov. 7 (AP)—Gen. Sebastian Pozas seized complete command of Madrid's affairs today in the absence of the Government and, with a desperate workers' army, clung grimly to the besieged city.

The generalissimo of the Government forces in the Madrid area became head of a new safety council in command of the city after Government ministers had left before dawn by motorcar for Valencia.

Ministers to Advise Pozas

The ministers will continue to advise General Pozas, but it was learned from reliable sources that he has been granted full power to take any step he deems immediately necessary in the interests of the capital.

It was not known whether the Government would establish its headquarters at Valencia, Barcelona or Alicante. President Manuel Azana has been in Barcelona for several weeks.

(An insuregnt radio broacast from Jaca, not confirmed from Madrid, said insurgent troops had advanced into Madrid proper. A report from Lisbon that said the fascists had taken the Toledo bridge within Madrid at dawn. The Madrid advices, heavily censored and delayed several hours, indicated only that the insurgents were in the city's outskirts.

Russian Embassy Closed

Marcel Rosenberg, the Russian Ambassador, closed his Embassy and left with his staff for Valencia. It was believed that he planned to establish a provisional embassy there, at Alicante or in Barcelona.

The proletariat ranks, at the gates of Madrid, sought to break through the cordon of besiegers advancing from outlying sections of the city.

The insurgent bombardment from Madrid's suburbs was answered by the shells of the Government's heavy artillery.

The battle for possession of the Spanish capital was near a climax. Party leaders exhorted the defending militia to "fight without quarter, without truce."

Government planes, flying over Madrid, dropped leaflets, signed by Air Minister Indalecio Prieto, which stated:

"You demanded planes and tanks. We fulfilled our duty in giving you an ample supply of both. Now you must fulfill your duty by doing your utmost."

City at a Standstill

The industrial life of the city was at a standstill, with every able-bodied man pressed into service. Syndicalists called for women volunteers to form a column and take an active part in the city's rear-guard.

More barricades were thrown up at strategic points in the city and garrisons were strongly fortified. Parapets of sand bags, bundles of newspapers, paving stones and anything handy which might afford protection were erected near Leftist headquarters in various parts of the capital.

Refugees, struggling under burdens of mattresses, blankets and personal belongings continued to stream into Madrid's center from the shell-torn suburbs.

The radio station notified all caretakers to report vacancies in their apartment buildings for use to shelter those fleeing the war zone.

Spain Acts to Bar Recognition of Rebels; Selects New Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—A desire to prevent official de jure recognition being given to the insurgents is believed to be one of the reasons for the Spanish Government's action in informing the British Government today that it intends to transfer the seat of government to Valencia if it is forced to leave Madrid.

Whatever fascist states may decide, it is considered improbable that either Britain or France will withdraw recognition from the present Government, though it is evident they will have to enter some sort of de facto relationship with Gen. Francisco Franco as the man who controls the capital where the British Embassy is situated.

Choice of Valencia

The notification came somewhat as a surprise here in view of the fact that Premier Francisco Largo Caballero recently expressed the intention of remaining in Madrid in all circumstances and in view of preparations to carry on resistance in the very streets of the capital.

It is, however, evident that if the loyalists are to continue to fight after the fall of the capital it would be most unwise to lose all the leaders at one blow.

The reason Valencia was chosen instead of Barcelona is understood to be due to the suspicion with which the Catalans are regarded by the rest of Spain—a suspicion which

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Can Spain find civil peace after armed rebellion?: Page 3.

New Friction in Northern China

Canton Held Cornerstone of All Proposals for New China

Chiang for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—Resistance to Japanese aggression, once a popular cry here among ambitious politicians and militarists as a means to achieve national political power, is said to have been relegated to the background by the Nanking authorities now in control of Canton and the province of Kwangtung.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, politico-military head of the Nanking Government, emphasized in speeches delivered here the necessity of a clean and efficient administration and the abolition of petty oppressive taxes collected by the former Gen. Chi-tang regime. Nothing was mentioned about recovery of lost provinces and "national salvation."

Since Japanese troops occupied Mukden on Sept. 18, 1931, Gen. Chen Chi-tang, the Canton military ruler until July 19, had agitated for resistance to Japanese aggression and denounced the Nanking authorities for failure to check Japanese inroads.

Authorities here say that the object was to embarrass the Central Government and to make the people of Kwangtung forget the heavy taxation and exploitation by General Chen and his cohorts. Thousands of dollars were spent a month for propaganda both in Chinese and foreign newspapers.

Kwangsi militarists such as Gen. Li Chung-jen and Gen. Pai Hsung-hsi also joined the demand to fight Japan, as they have harbored personal bitterness against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek since 1926. They have secured as ally the 19th Route Army, because of its fight against the Japanese at Shanghai in January, 1932.

It is generally held here that

"Incident" in Suiyuan

while Manchuria, Jehol and Northern Chahar seem lost to Japan and while Japan is trying to strengthen her hold on Suiyan and Hopei provinces, the remainder of the country should enjoy good government and make eventual preparations to defend the country.

Therefore Canton is assured of a better government and lighter taxation. The livelihood of the people must be improved before they get ready to fight the invaders.

Kwangtung people are asked by General Chiang to be thrifty, clean and virtuous, while he himself will take care of further Japanese encroachments.

The Central Government is held to have a special attachment for Canton, because it ably served as the base of the Kuomintang of nationalist revolution and supplied considerable sums for the northern expedition in 1926-1927. With Canton as a base of operations, the Kuomintang troops occupied the entire country in two years.

Suiyuan Affair Opens New Trouble With Japanese

Mongols Back Chiang

KALGAN, Inner Mongolia, Nov. 6 (AP) — Manchoukuan troops and Mongolian irregulars were reported to have invaded China's Suiyuan Province from the East tonight, with heavy fighting between the invaders and the defending Suiyuan forces.

Chinese sources said the invaders were repulsed near Taolin, "with heavy losses."

KWEIHUA, Inner Mongolia, Nov. 6 (AP)—Mongols in Suiyuan Province are rallying behind the Chinese Government.

Actual independence for the Mongols seems out of the question. Outer Mongolia on the north is already under advisorship of Soviet Russia. Manchoukuo to the east and the Hopei-Chahar area of North China bring Japanese influences to Inner Mongolia's front door.

Mongol leaders declare continuous efforts are being made by Japanese military agents to convert Inner Mongolia into a buffer state between North China and Sovietized Outer Mongolia.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING—There can hardly be a better yardstick by which to gauge anti-Japanese feeling in China than the annual observance, on Sept. 18, of the anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Mukden in 1931.

Although, due to stringent official precautions, the occasion passed off this year without any serious disturbances, reports from widely scattered centers indicated a strong undercurrent of national resentment.

Here and there the observance

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Schools Stay Closed As Ohio Seeks Funds

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP)—With no money in sight until Dec. 11, Springfield school officials were halted at every turn today in their efforts to reopen public schools, closed because of failure of a special three-mill levy for 12,300 children and 381 teachers.

Dr. C. W. Evans, president of the board of education, declared emphatically that the city could not borrow further for school funds. A quarterly distribution of state funds under the school foundation program, which provides a $45 a pupil budget for elementary schools and $67.50 for high schools, is due Dec. 1, bringing the city more than $90,000. However, most of this would go to pay the $86,000 back salaries due teachers for the past month.

While parents of the pupils expressed some alarm over the prospect, no suggestions were forthcoming immediately. The city commission has no power to act in the crisis.

Meanwhile a newspaper survey showed similar but not so critical situations in other Ohio cities. Failure of levies at Cincinnati and Toledo officials in those cities said, may cut short the school year or force salary reductions. In Akron, where a four-mill levy was defeated, officials said they planned to resubmit the question next year in an effort to keep school activities normal.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Nov. 7

Industry—Acts to Co-operate With Government

First proposal to revivify the principles of co-operation between the Government and industry comes from a business man, Peter Van Horn, president of the National Federation of Textiles. Mr. Van Horn has written to "about 15 business men" proposing co-operation of industry with the Administration. Business and labor leaders are said to be hard at work devising blueprints of Labor-employer-Government collaboration along possibly NRA lines. Recalled now is the conference held a year ago under the auspices of Maj. George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation. There is some likelihood that the ideals set forth then will be reappraised now.

Labor desires particularly the parts of the NRA establishing minimum wages, shorter hours and collective bargaining.

Business, inasmuch as it is interested, looks with particular favor upon elimination of cut-throat competition through co-operation.

The public is primarily concerned that Labor demands and pegged prices, under any co-operative scheme, do not raise the cost of living and deplete purchasing power.

The Government's job would seem to be the reconciliation of all these interests, if the economic system is to be invested with any plan.

Soviets—Celebrate Nineteenth Anniversary

Russia reveals how effectively it has made hay while the uncertain sun of European peace shone against the backdrop of massy clouds of discontent. Soviet Russia celebrates its nineteenth birthday; it applauds its own industrial progress—factories are completing the second five year plan in three years and 10 months, manganese mines and coal trusts are way ahead of schedule, and so it goes. Joseph Stalin, the man of steel, waves and laughs and is jubilant. Overhead planes zoom in an undulating ceiling; through Red Square thousands upon thousands of troops pass in review.

Typical of most recent European pronouncements, those of the Russians have two sides. The olive branch of peace is studded with bayo-

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College Minus Sports Lure Makes Strides in Mid West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The University of Kansas City this fall has entered its fourth year with an enrollment of 665, under the presidency of Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth.

In the first four years, during which it expanded from a two-year college into a full four-year university, the school was operated without a president. Dr. Spaeth was selected last spring, and made the commencement address to the university's first graduating class of 80 students.

his work at Princeton University, where he was Murray professor of English literature and had taught 30 years.

Dual Movements

The University of Kansas City is the outgrowth of two movements to provide college facilities for this metropolitan center of more than 500,000 persons. College work hitherto had been offered only in the Kansas City Junior College, a two-year institution, and the Kansas City Teachers' College, both parts of the public school system, and two small Roman Catholic institutions.

In 1930, the gift of a large campus in the wooded Rockhill district brought about a consolidation of the two movements. In the winter of 1931 that tract, bought by William Volker, Kansas City merchant and manufacturer, was augmented by an adjoining 10-acre estate. The estate included the university's first building, the mansion of the late Walter S. Dickey, former publisher of the Kansas City Journal-Post.

Mansion Remodeled

By the fall of 1933, the house had been remodeled into classrooms, the large garage was converted into a gymnasium and the greenhouse equipped as a natural science laboratory. A faculty had been assembled, the university was ready to function.

Offering only freshman and sophomore classes in its first year, the university drew an enrollment of 262. The next spring, Mr. Volker presented another building, and the third year of study was added.

Last year a library building was constructed, with an assembly hall on the second floor. This fall, work has been started on a liberal arts building. All the new structures are of stone, and architecturally in harmony with the original mansion.

Outlining his administrative plans, Dr. Spaeth has indicated his belief in a maximum of academic liberty and student self-government. After a life in the classroom, he is unwilling to give up that phase of college work and personally conducts classes in English. The faculty has been increased to 46 members.

The university has not participated in intercollegiate sports and has developed no college teams. Although he coached the Princeton crew for 20 years, as a sideline to classroom work, Dr. Spaeth has expressed himself in favor of intramural athletics, giving maximum opportunity for student participation.

City Clock Repairer Wins Renewed Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—Chief clock watcher for the City of Philadelphia is William A. Heine, whose offer of $2914 for winding and keeping in repair all municipal clocks next year was the only bid received on Nov. 5. Mr. Heine is holder of the present year's contract.

On the same day a bid of $3498 for maintaining clear vision through municipal windowpanes was offered by the Mutual Window & Office Cleaning Company—holders of the present contract.

Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon

Under the Ruler Who Took Jerusalem and Led Judah Captive, Babylon Reached Her Pinnacle of Splendor—He Gloried in Building Rather Than in His Many Conquests, and So Made the Land a Park

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Holy Land
Thirty-third of 51 Articles

BABYLON, Iraq—Let us remain a little longer on this tower beside Queen Babylon and watch the city move to the apex of its grandeur. It is led by the most glorious of its rulers, by Nebuchadnezzar, the master builder, the servant of Babylonia's gods.

This flat, alluvial plain between the long twin rivers which course down from the inexhaustible snows on Turkey's high and distant mountains, is now bare and wasted, but in Nebuchadnezzar's time it was green with vegetables and grains. If the great king should come to his tower today and describe to us his land, he could tell us of the busiest and most prosperous spot upon the earth.

Wide dense bands of lavishly-bearing palm trees decked each low bank of the Euphrates, whose waters were conducted in an intricate network of canals through myriad fields, groves, and gardens.

Babylonia Like a Park

The land resembled a luxuriant park. We should see men digging in canals, streams of muddy water flecked with brownish foam coursing through orchards, flowing past fields of wheat, and slowly creeping through melon patches. Oxen are pulling two-wheeled carts of high-stacked hay down hard dusty roads. Long caravans of camels trudge in from neighboring deserts, with pearls, precious stones and spices. Lines of bright-helmeted soldiers stamp through the dust toward massive forts.

The swiftest horses that Arabian deserts or the vast prairies of Haran could produce gallop in with express mail messages for the king from the outposts of his empire, and above the green tufts of the date palm groves mount the towers of a score of flourishing cities.

Nebuchadnezzar the Builder

If we should presume to ask "the king of the four quarters of the world" about those cities, we should hear a wondrous tale. They are very old, he would say, for Nebuchadnezzar was almost modern—he lived only a little over 2500 years ago.

"My own city of Babylon is one of the newest," he would continue. "It is barely two millenniums of age. Far down the sluggish rivers, beyond the horizon, whence comes that endless line of well-loaded boats, is Ur, which was two millenniums old when Babylon was built.

"That great city to the left, whose straggling houses come up to meet the outskirts of my capital, is at least as ancient as Ur. Its fine high tower looks new, because I recently retouched it, and crowned it with a temple for its gods. The bricks I placed there rest on other bricks, fully four millenniums of age. And still in perfect order. We Babylonians build well. I should like my Babylonia to be the crown of all that has been made by man."

Nebuchadnezzar was the foremost soldier of his age, but that was not his pride. He was lord also of many lands. He mastered Egypt, collected tribute from Damascus, carried the inhabitants of Jerusalem into captivity, subjugated Phoenicia, held Assyria in subjection, exercised dominion over the mountain peoples in the north and east, and kept the tribes of the Arabian Desert under control.

International Trade

Yet of all this he boasted little. Though surrounded with assiduous scribes he left no records of his victorious campaigns.

What he gloried in was building. That's what his chroniclers described on their fine clay tablets, which are still preserved. Nebuchadnezzar fought wars that he might build in peace, and when he carried off populations he asked them to help him build. He encompassed his vast city with a triple circle of high walls and a deep moat, adorned it with massive gates and set fortresses to watch over it.

Beside the Euphrates he dug a harbor and strung spacious docks on both sides of the stream. From them led wide avenues to the enormous market place wherein gathered horses, mules, donkeys, and camel caravans from every land where men had things to sell.

A thousand funnels emptied into those squares. There ended all the main roads from the outer world and there began the roads which like a spider web radiated to all peoples.

Around the square were banks or clearing houses where men piled bars of gold or silver, and exchanged barley checks written on little bricks or rolls of papyrus. There every tongue was heard and every costume worn.

Artists and Craftsmen

Dark men sailed up from India, groups of long-bearded merchants came over from Carthage, Egyptians came to meet Medes, Phoenician traders exchanged their purple for Arabian spices, and Damascan desert men struck bargains with Persian mountaineers.

And running out from these squares were whole labyrinths of narrow crooked streets, lined with artisans' shops. There world-famous craftsmen made things. They were of many nationalities and spoke many languages. They had come from many lands and climes, as freemen or as captives.

They worked in wood and stone and clay. They were specialists in leather goods. They wove from wool and linen such fine cloths that a scarf could be pulled through a ring. They made rings, too, and diadems and necklaces of gold; they set and strung pearls from the Persian Gulf, and made such marvelous curls from real and artificial hair that, even yet when preserved in stone, those coiffures are a wonder of later ages. Nebuchadnezzar scoured the world for famous artists and brought them here.

The Babylonians were rich and lived in splendor. Waters rippled through their courts and cooled the evenings with fountains that glittered as rainbows from the sheen of many lights. The spacious rooms in their mansions, that gleamed with gold and were suffused with soft light from alabaster lamps, were covered with thick, soft carpets.

Palms waved in their yards, flowers nodded over the streams, sweet scents filled the palaces, and fine spans of arch-necked horses pulled ivory-decked chariots down the streets.

And what streets they were! The main boulevard, the sacred way, passed among grand houses, traversed the market place, swung in a wide, straight swath past the great monarch's home, skirted along the hanging gardens, and continued to the monumental tower which is sometimes associated with the site of the Biblical Tower of Babel. In his gold-filled temple sat the image of the god Marduk.

Judah in Captivity

No street except those of Egypt could even be compared with this. It was paved with smooth square slabs, lined with trees, guarded by rows of great stone lions, and watched by strange, bird-beast monsters glazed on brick walls.

A vast cascade of earth-covered brick terraces, from which vines hung as garlands, groves thrived, and flowers bloomed, sent its fame to the ends of the earth. Nebuchadnezzar's hanging gardens were praised wherever men loved beauty.

And high over it mounted the vast brick tower, terrace above terrace, bands of orange, black, gold, blue, and white, where priests lived, temples stood, and gods were worshiped.

Over all this presided Nebuchadnezzar, large of stature, handsome in appearance, devoted to his gods, seeking truth. Every morning he offered sacrifices, every evening he read his prayers. He lavished gifts upon his temple and implored his wise men to find the way of life.

Among the great king's merchants and artisans, even among his own servants at court, were Jews who had been brought captive from Jerusalem. We shall see how those humble Jews came to Nebuchadnezzar's Babylon.

Labor Prepares New Legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

labor of the 1 per cent pay roll tax which under the existing law will come into effect on Jan. 1.

John L. Lewis, leader of the Committee on Industrial Organization, said in a last-minute interview last night before going to Pittsburgh to plan further steps in the C. I. O.'s steel organization drive, that it was obvious as soon as "employers started their pay-envelope campaign to defeat the social security plan" that labor's next move would be to demand an amendment to the act putting the entire burden on the employer.

Demand Held Certain

On this point it is the impression among observers here that employers who participated in this campaign by calling attnetion of their workers to the tax they will have to pay have done themselves irreparable harm. They did not succeed in raising labor against either the Social Security Act or the Roosevelt Administration. They did make labor conscious of the tax and therefore laid themselves open to retaliation. Whether the demand to have this tax transferred to the employer will be adopted by Congress will succeed is a question for Congress to answer. But that the demand will be made is certain and that it will be backed by the greatly enhanced political influence of labor is equally obvious.

The same is true of the entire labor legislative program. Analysis of the election returns indicates unmistakably that labor's vote was a major factor in the Roosevelt victory. The New Deal owes labor in general a great deal and the organizing work of labor's non-partisan league—political agency of John L. Lewis and the C. I. O.—an even more specific debt, for it is to this agency that much of the credit is given for the big Roosevelt majorities in the industrial regions of Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Ohio.

Voted for New Deal

While the American Federation of Labor did not lend any such active aid to the Roosevelt cause, the majority of its leaders were favorable to Mr. Roosevelt and it is obvious that the bulk of their followers cast their votes for the New Deal. The federation may not have the same right as the C. I. O. to present a legislative bill "for services rendered," but their weight added to that of the C. I. O. for labor legislation will be extremely significant.

Industry's prompt and sensational move yesterday in announcing wage advances and Christmas bonuses in itself provides a negative indication of this enhanced political power of labor. As though realizing that labor is now too powerful for hostile opposition, the mighty steel industry counters with a bid for the loyalty of its workers with higher wages. Chrysler Motors follows suit with announcement of a $4,000,000 Christmas bonus. Others fall in line.

Along the same general line is the initiative taken by Peter Van Horn, president of the National Federation of Textiles, in writing to a group of industrialists, financiers and business leaders suggesting co-operation with labor leaders in working out new methods whereby the desirable features of NRA may be regained through constitutional means.

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Debt-Free Bermuda Sees Record Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—The official report of the Bermuda Treasury as cited by the new Governor, Sir Reginald J. T. Hildyard, shows the British colony without an outstanding public debt.

The report reveals that for the first three quarters of this year, the credit balance in the Bermuda Exchequer was $295,875 in excess of the same period last year. In addition, it states that there has been approximately $205,000 more custom receipts than last year, while the revenue derived from the sale of postal supplies totals more than $35,000.

It has also been estimated by the Bermuda Assembly's finance committee that, by the end of the year, there will be an unexpended surplus of $375,000.

It is expected that more Americans than ever will visit the island this season and Bermuda is preparing for the greatest tourist trade on record for the year 1936-37.

New Conservative Head Elected in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Members of the Conservative Party of Saskatchewan elected John G. Diefenbaker, Prince Albert lawyer, as the leader of their party in provincial politics. He was chosen at a convention here attended by Conservative delegates from all parts of the Province.

Mr. Diefenbaker succeeds Dr. J. T. Anderson, former Premier of Saskatchewan, who retired from leadership this year to enter business. The Conservative Party governed Saskatchewan for five years, their regime ending in 1934, when, during the provincial election, not one Conservative member was elected to the Legislature.

Television Edges 'Around Corner' In Experiments

(Continued from Page 1)

provement that its presentation to the public must await stabilization of technical performance so that too rapid obsolescence of equipment, both transmitting and receiving, may be avoided."

Demonstration Broadcast

Mr. Sarnoff's appraisal of the status of television in the United States was made here yesterday following a demonstration broadcast received in the National Broadcasting Company's studios from a transmitter located on the spire of the Empire State building. Two hundred newspaper and magazine writers witnessed the demonstration, which included news, musical entertainment and public addresses.

The television images originated in the system's studios on the third floor of the RCA Building, being carried from there by coaxial cable to the transmitter and receiver on the sixty-second floor. There they were seen reflected in a score of receiving sets regimented in a darkened room and only minor distortion could be detected. These imperfections were visible along the sides of the greenish images, and apparently did not affect the body of the reflector. Accompanying sound broadcasts were of high quality.

Twelve-Inch Receiving Tube

Described as the first program built for entertainment value as well as for the demonstration of television, the broadcast also involved use of a new 12-inch receiving tube, which reproduced a picture upon a screen of seven and one-half by 10 inches. This tube was said to represent the largest piece of equipment employed in television on a basis of commercial adaptation.

Engineers said the transmission and reception was accomplished with a definition of 343 lines to a picture, but that plans had been made for a new transmitter with a capacity of 441 lines. The additional lines were expected to result in steadier and more closely defined images.

The program, 40 minutes long, included a series of newsreel pictures of President Roosevelt and his family as the President prepared to begin another four years as Chief Executive of the United States. It also showed portions of the New York city skyline, had a selection from Robert Benchley and demonstrated the adaptation of vaudeville programs by pictures of "The Inkspots," a Negro quartet.

Results of Field Tests

Miss Betty Goodwin of the National Broadcasting Company's staff, announced the program, which was presented and supervised by Ralph R. Beal, research supervisor; O. B. Hanson, chief engineer, and Charles W. Horn, director of research and development. It involved, these engineers said, the results of field tests conducted by the company since June 29.

The trade title adopted to describe the process and the images was "telepictures."

45-Mile Range

Satisfactory reception of the experimental broadcasts carried on by the engineering staff has been reported up to 45 miles, according to Mr. Sarnoff, who added that a reliable range of from 25 to 30 miles from the transmitter had been determined. This would include virtually all of the New York metropolitan area.

Erection of television transmitters in other American cities has been planned by the National Broadcasting Company, Mr. Sarnoff told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, but he would not specify the exact locations selected for this expansion of the experiment.

Three Problems

In his address to the audience, the president of the radio corporation mentioned three specific problems to be overcome and emphasized that commercial presentation of television would await satisfactory solution of these factors. They are:

1. Development of practical and durable transmitting equipment and perfection of receivers for use in the home. This would include production of equipment upon a basis permitting its sale at prices which a large number of persons could afford to pay.

2. Perfection of a new technique for the presentation of programs, which would combine the radio, newsreel and some elements of the newspaper. Mr. Sarnoff laid great stress upon the importance of this phase of the problem, explaining that an invention was useless unless made to serve a practical purpose, and that application of the invention in this way sometimes presented almost as great difficulties as the original development.

3. The matter of an economic basis for the broadcasts so that they could be justified through financial support, as are sound broadcasts today. It was said to be the intention of the broadcasting company to seek sponsors for its proposed television program.

Price Reduction Forecast

At present, Mr. Sarnoff continued, television receiving sets might be produced to sell at a price comparable to that of small automobiles, or in the neighborhood of $500, depending upon individual sets. He was certain that mass production would result in a general price considerably below that figure, and that the receivers would be distributed widely.

Facsimile reproduction of news broadcasts was being studied by the system, he added. He predicted that much larger screens, permitting bigger pictures, ultimately would follow research in television and that the number of lines in the images would increase.

"We have surmounted the difficulties of making apparatus function outside of the laboratory," he continued. "We shall now proceed to expand our field test in a number of ways. First we shall increase the number of observation points in the service area. Next we shall raise the standards of transmission. Basic research is a continuing process in our laboratories, not only that the problem of television may be solved but also to develop other uses of the ultra-short and micro waves which possess such vast potentialities in this new domain of the ether."

Speaking of the problem of network syndication, Mr. Sarnoff recalled that the facilities for distribution of sound broadcasting cover the vast area of the United States and serve its 128,000,000 people. Similar coverage for television, in the present state of the television art, he added, would require "a multiplicity of transmitters and network interconnection by wire, or radio facilities still to be developed."

Engineers of the system already are engaged upon a study of the economics of networking, according to Lenox R. Lohr, president of the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Lohr added that the program of research involved a process by which several stations may be interconnected either by coaxial cable or short-wave relays, and that the engineering staff was developing equipment for the making of outside pickups.

Cabinet Quits Madrid; Safety Council Named

(Continued from Page 1)

has prevented loyal co-operation between Barcelona and Madrid during the past critical weeks of the struggle.

Each city has been playing its own lone hand—with results that might have been anticipated.

Despite what has happened round the capital, the Government still controls the coast line from the French frontier down to and beyond Malaga, and if its supporters can get over their internal dissensions, they have manpower enough and industrial equipment enough to make the task of reducing them extremely arduous, at the very least.

Radio Station Captured By Rebels but Loyalists Offer Stiff Resistance

ALCORCON, Spain, Nov. 7 (AP)—Fascist insurgents last night captured the Madrid radio station at Campamento and occupied the Cuatro Vientos airport.

The fascists rammed ahead against surprisingly strong and unexpected government resistance.

They pushed their advance into a position less than four miles from the heart of Madrid itself.

At least 5000 Madrid militiamen behind tanks retreated only after a heavy bombardment by four fascist field batteries.

The center of the insurgent column led the advance while another column on the right captured Villaverde.

After the battle it was apparent that the fascist final assault on Madrid had been delayed at least one day and perhaps more by the strong Government resistance.

A Government armored train puffed toward Getafe before the counter-attack, but retreated under heavy fire from field guns.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

nets. Russia wants peace, say its officials, but "if the Fascists sow a wind, they will harvest a storm, which will sweep them from Europe."

Mexico also observes the Russian nineteenth anniversary. Reason: Russia inspired Mexican social reforms, Mexico contends.

Ex-Kaiser—Writes on Mythology

Wilhelm of Hohenzollern, former Kaiser of Germany, writes and publishes an erudite book on mythology, entitled "Studies Concerning the Gorgons." The Gorgons were three sisters, with snaky hair and brazen claws." Medusaa, the principal Gorgon, laid waste a whole country. Because "she freezed her foes to congealed stone" if they looked upon her, Perseus conquered her only by using a mirror.

The Kaiser, during his exile in Doorn, the Netherlands, revived his interest in mythology and archaeology; he has read many scholarly papers on the subject to archaeologists, who prevailed upon him to write his book. In 1911 at Corfu, the then Kaiser of Germany excavated a Doric temple built to the Gorgons.

Cosmic Rays—Action Disclosed

How to find cosmic rays, those "bullets" of energy released by atomic "sharpshooters" in interstellar space, was disclosed briefly today by Dr. Robert A. Millikan of the California Institute of Technology, America's No. 1 cosmic detective.

Huntsman of these celestial energy bullets, Dr. Millikan heads a corps of investigators engaged for several years in sending aerial sounding balloons into the stratosphere and ionosphere, to determine where they are most numerous.

Though divergent reports on the problem are current, California's investigator finds maximum ionization by cosmic rays at about 66,000 feet, with a drop of 22 per cent in ionization as the balloons take détector instruments higher to 92,000 feet.

Ionization, it will be remembered, is the process whereby molecules of matter are broken up into small electrified particles called ions. This accounts for the fact that relatively few cosmic rays live to penetrate the lower atmosphere and reach the earth.

Spain—Government Takes to Flight

The Moors are apparently at the gates of Madrid, perhaps, within them. The Moors are native Moroccan troops, ruthless fighters, whom the rebels have enlisted against their fellow Spaniards.

The Madrid Government has removed probably to Valencia. A last-ditch army of workingmen hold out under a new commander, Gen. Sebastian Pozas. The rebels are definitely at the outskirts of the capital, having tightened thei ring of steel swiftly after Madrid's last desperate counter-offensive. Shell fire is heard from the Puerta Del Sol, the gay center of once gay Madrid.

The loss of a capital does not necessarily spell a war's end. Washington was occupied by the British in 1814, but the war continued to an American victory. The Franco-Prussian War, however, ended virtually with the capture of Paris. The Madrid Government has apparently chosen Valencia instead of Catalonia, where Premier Azaña went. And a wise decision it may be, for Premier Azaña finds himself in a land so different from Spain that he might as well be in another country. In Valencia, the Madrid Government is still very much in Spain and can direct resistance. The rebel bullets may prove dragon teeth sowing ever increasing crops of soldiers to contest their seizure of a people's Government by force. If Madrid falls, there are still the people.

Ship Strike—Eastern Dockmen Vote for Demands

The maritime strike continues its threat to tie shipping on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts into a briny sailor's knot. The west coast, focal area of the strike, sees the walkout spread into certain San Francisco shipyards. President Roosevelt, after a conference with Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, declines to intervene at the moment.

Atlantic coast shipping is still impeded by sit-down strikes, some picketing, and rumors of a formal strike. Joseph Curran's insurgent bloc of the International Seamen's Union engineers a meeting of 1200 dock workers. At first proclaiming the New York tie-up merely a sympathy move, the New York seamen discover they have desires of their own, and they vote to make certain demands on eastern shipowners.

New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia see ships still putting out to sea. The steamship Santa Barbara of the Grace Line leaves New York. There is every expectation that the ship carrying the American delegation to the Pan-American Peace Conference in Argentina will run into no difficulty, either, as it puts off today.

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Soviet Marks Nineteenth Year Of Bolshevik Rule in Russia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 7—A constructive note is sounded in today's celebrations in every part of the Soviet Union to mark the nineteenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Reports from every part of the country have been published to indicate that the second Five-Year Plan will be completed in four years. This is hailed as indisputable evidence of the success of the regime.

The mass demonstrations in Moscow and other cities, and in every village and collective farm, are stressing the solidarity of the Soviet regime, and expressing confidence that the system established in the Soviet Union will eventually replace existing forms of government in all other countries.

"Monolithic Unity"

The official newspapers point out that during the past year the "lingering remnants" of opposition groups and "class enemies" have been removed, and that "monolithic unity" has been achieved in the ranks of Communists and non-Communists alike. The new Soviet constitution, which will be adopted in final form by the Congress of Soviets later this month, is described as a "charter of freedom," not only for Soviet citizens but for workers throughout the world.

The military might of the Soviet Union is emphasized in the military parades preceding today's "marches of the workers." The authorities pointed out, in speeches and in the official press, that the Red Army and its civilian auxiliaries are now powerful enough to resist any invaders. The Soviets, it is declared, have created a military machine capable of meeting the threats from East and West, and these threats become less dangerous as aggressive nations realize the military strength of the Soviets.

Delegates in Moscow

Several hundred delegates from foreign countries have come to Moscow, as usual, to participate in the annual revolutionary celebrations as guests of Soviet organizations. Their presence is interpreted as evidence that the Soviet regime has an international appeal, and is the prelude to a "World Soviet Republic."

But Russian Communists show, by actions if not by words, that they are less interested in the international aspect of their theories than they were a few years ago. Today's speeches stress instead the national successes of the Soviet regime, the growth of "Soviet patriotism," the improvement in the organization of industry and agriculture, and the likelihood of completing the second Five-Year Plan in four years.

Stakhanovists Honored

"Stakhanovists," or super-shock-workers, are guests of honor at all of today's celebrations. These men and women, having set up new standards of rapid and efficient labor, and having taught other workers to work more energetically, are hailed as the "workers of the future." They are leading the Soviet Union, it is declared, to unprecedented heights of labor productivity. Their example, declare the newspapers, will inspire other Soviet workers so to labor that Soviet labor productivity will soon "overtake and surpass" that of capitalist countries. In this way, it is declared, the Soviets will undermine capitalism, and compel other countries to adopt the system of state-ownership already established in Soviet Rusia.

The ordinary workers, while doubtless impressed by these high-sounding phrases, are more interested in the entertainment lavishly provided for this annual holiday. Soviet workers have only three holidays a year.

The November holiday continues for two days, and the second day, tomorrow, is left entirely free for recreation.

Silver-Pink Rose Wins First Prize At Flower Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Fall flowers and leaves that have turned from dark green to gold have today transformed the American Museum of Natural History into a gorgeous garden for the autumn show of the Horticultural Society of New York. It is one of the most brilliant exhibitions ever staged by this society, and it presents, along with the out-of-doors flowers, blooms grown in hothouses on big estates and others grown by small individual gardeners and by professionals.

Among the latter exhibits is the Queen Mary rose, a new silvery-pink petal blossom grown by the A. N. Pierson Company of Cromwell, Conn. This rose received the Horticultural Society's first-class certificate of merit, the highest award of the show.

The Baby-Kate Roosevelt orchid is another new bloom and was named after President Roosevelt's youngest grandchild. It is a white Miltonia with a deep maroon center and so small that it resembles a pansy. It was grown from a seedling by John B. Lager of Lager and Hurrell, who crossed two Miltonias to produce the new flower. Its ancestry is traced back to Colombia, where it grows wild.

Flood Gates Open To Divert Waters Of Columbia River

GRAND COULEE DAM, Wash., Nov. 7 (AP)—Three gushing 36-inch "flood gates" carried water yesterday to a rising 20-acre lake in the initial step of man's first attempt to divert the full flow of the mighty Columbia River.

Engineers said the complete diversion expected in four or five months will be one of the greatest engineering tasks of all time.

Builders of the $70,000,000 Grand Coulee foundation dam opened the tubes late yesterday. Although rushing in with the roar of a cataract, the initial diversion was only a trickle by comparison with the daily average flow of more than 400,000 cubic feet each second.

The flood gates are through the cofferdam, a gigantic earth barrier, about 100 feet high and a third of a mile long. The cofferdam was built at the start of the project two years ago to keep the river from the excavation area.

The mammoth lake behind the crescent coffer dam will be from 35 to 50 feet deep. The river is being diverted to permit building foundations for the huge Grand Coulee Dam in the river bed.

Museum Visualizes Problems of Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Graphic presentation of soil conservation and water utilization on problems in farming areas of the United States is made in an exhibit just installed at the New York Museum of Science and Industry, RCA Building.

Occupying the entire end of the food division of the museum, the exhibit consists of a large model showing a typical stretch of farming country, both level and rolling, with its cultivated fields, its pastures, hay meadows, woodlands, streams, farmhouses, barns and outbuildings.

Around the four sides of the high table on which the model stands, a series of transparencies in color show how soil conservation theories are adapted to each type of land. By an interesting system of electrical illumination, these transparencies light up in rotation and, as each does so, the particular section of the model depicting a special problem also lights up.

Thus the illuminated colored picture of each specific soil conservation or water utilization idea is supplemented by a scale model of pasture or woodland, planted field or hay-stacked meadow, in which the application of that process is shown in concrete and vivid detail, almost down to the individual blade of corn.

Can Spain Find Civil Peace After Armed Rebellion?

Public Kept in Ignorance of Successive Victories of Rebel Forces

Franco's Promises

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France, Nov. 7—If Madrid falls it will be a blow to the morale of the Leftists which is certain to have widespread repercussion.

It must be borne in mind that the censorship has been so strict that until the insurgents were quite close to the gates of Madrid the citizens of the Spanish capital were kept in ignorance of what was going on outside. In spite of wireless broadcasts from Seville and abroad, the news of the fall of Irun and San Sebastian only reached the general public several weeks after the events actually occurred.

Promises by Franco

The faith of the Spanish Leftists in the sacredness of their cause and their own invincibility is one of the remarkable phenomena of Spanish social developments. To placate this feeling, Gen. Francisco Franco has been making appeals and promises to the workers.

Although Gen. Queipo de Llano in his daily talks from Seville has dwelt on the need to "exterminate the Marxists" and has indeed threatened to leave not one alive, General Franco has adopted different tactics. His words are intended to induce the less implacable of the workers to make the best of a bad job. Indeed, it is claimed on General Franco's behalf that he wishes to do as much for the workers as they could have hoped for under a regime of liberal democracy.

Majority for Peace

The majority of the Spanish working classes desire peace and order. It is estimated that during the last three months some 12,000 persons have perished in the capital alone. Those that have been slain elsewhere, by the insurgents as well as by the Loyalists, cannot be computed.

If General Franco restores order and refuses to take reprisals on non-combatants, he may succeed in mitigating the bitter hatreds and in bringing fairly general acceptance of his regime.

Will Watch Regime

Some states which have never concealed their sympathy for the insurgents are known to favor immediate recognition, and others, partly out of traditional caution and partly because of their disapproval of General Franco's having deliberately taken up arms against a constitutional government are expected to wait for some time before taking such a definite step.

In general, established governments are never in a great hurry to recognize a new regime arising, like General Franco's government, from an illegal use of force.

This is partly due to dislike of the method employed and the bad precedent established, partly to a desire to see if the new government is firmly in the saddle and partly because it is important to ascertain how far the revolutionary government intends to carry out the international obligations entered into by its predecessors. All these reasons are held to be operative in the present instance.

Many Decisions Needed

How under the new order of things, the Loyalist holders of civil service posts will be dealt with remains to be seen. On the handling of such delicate situations much of General Franco's success will depend. It is, however, to be feared that there will be little quarter for Leftist leaders and many of their supporters. For a while, Madrid may continue to suffer from daily executions.

It is not yet known what respect the Leftists have shown for the city archives affecting property. Much has been said of their intention to destroy all records of property holding.

For some time past, however, the authorities have been exhorting the workers' syndicates to respect private property. They have—it may be in vain—called upon tenants to disregard "confiscations" by unauthorized groups of persons. It seems that thousands of houses and shops have been seized for the benefit of these groups and it will now be the business of the newly-appointed officials to effect a restoration.

One of General Franco's first moves will presumably be to disarm the people. It will be remembered that the entire population was armed by the Government on the outbreak of hostilities, although the "arms" were certainly of a rather nondescript character.

For years the Spanish worker has considered it his right to possess a weapon. The "old Spanish custom" of carrying a clasp-knife developed into the habit of carrying a "Star" when Eibar became the pistol manufacturing center for the Spanish-speaking world. General Franco must hit on a method of stopping indiscriminate arms carrying if he is to impose relative social peace in Spain.

What Will Catalonia Do?

On the fall of Madrid, every Spaniard is asking: What will Catalonia do? It is well known that Falange Español, the Association of Spanish Fascists, whose emblem of five darts held with a yoke is significant of unity, proposes to deprive Catalonia of the major part of the autonomy it has won since the advent of the Republic. The Catalan militia is, however, determined to fight not only for autonomy, but complete independence.

Though the Catalan workers are united in the matter of autonomy, it is generally recognized that Catalonia cannot subsist industrially without the support of the rest of Spain. Hence dissension is inevitable on the matter of continuing the struggle, for which the middle and upper classes have a profound distaste.

Furthermore, the Catalan has no natural love of fighting. That, at least, is the reputation he has earned in the peninsula. The fall of Madrid is likely not only to disorganize the conduct of the defensive operations throughout the rest of Spain, but must dampen the enthusiasm of the Catalan worker whose morale will be seriously affected by the series of defeats.

By a Staff Artist

Critical Turn in Spanish Conflict

Map Illustrates Leftist Government's Move From Madrid to Valencia With New Permanent Home in Doubt. Shaded Sections Are Those in Government Hands

Stages in Rebellion

Madrid's fall to the rebels of the Right climaxes temporarily a political and social upheaval that has rocked Spain since 1931, and appears far from subsiding.

How long the new regime can maintain itself, or how far it can go in unifying the country, are wide open questions in view of the Republic's brief, turbulent years.

The following chronology singles out the major events since King Alfonso fled, and the centuries-old Monarchy fell:

April - , 1931—Alfonso XIII, fees, ending reign of the Bourbons. Niceto Alcalá-Zamora is President of a Provisional Government.

July 14, 1931—Constitutional Cortes assembles. The new Constitution is liberal and progressive.

1932—Legislation of republican reforms passed under leadership of Premier Manuel Azaña. Foundation laid for social and economic transformation. Revolts, notably one in Andalusia, suppressed.

November-December, 1933—Right and Right Center parties win sweeping victory in elections. Power of Roman Catholic leader, Gil Robles, at peak.

October, 1934—Working classes revolt in protest against failure of Rightist Government, under Premier Lerroux, to make social reforms.

1935—Rightists retain and strengthen power.

Feb. 16, 1936—Leftist Popular Front wins elections. Manuel Azaña, Premier.

May 10—Azaña second President of Republic.

May 13—Casares Cabinet formed after Leftist victory at polls.

June—Terrorism due to conflict between Right and Left. Churches burned; rioting.

July 13—José Sotelo, Monarchist Deputy, slain. Plotters of revolt hasten their plans.

July 18—Fascists revolt in Morocco.

July 19—Fighting spreads to Spanish mainland. Cabinet of Premier Casares resigns. Diego Martinez Barrios forms Cabinet, more to left.

July 25—Loyal troops defeat rebels at Madrid. France refuses arms shipments.

July 26—Americans evacuated from San Sebastian. Other foreigners leave.

Aug. 1—France proposes non-intervention agreement among powers.

Aug. 19—London bans shipments of war supplies to both sides.

Aug. 22—Southern rebel army starts drive on Madrid.

Sept. 13—General Mola takes San Sebastian for rebels.

Sept. 18—The Alcazar blown up by Government forces.

Sept. 22—Rebels take Maqueda, 45 miles southwest of Madrid.

Nov. 7—Madrid Government moves to Valencia.

Literary History Unfolds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—When one thinks "Huntington Library," one usually thinks of world-famous paintings such as Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," and yet its reputation could very easily rest upon its function as a literature and history research center.

The recent annual report of the extensive Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery interests reveals the growing importance played in pushing back the horizon of knowledge concerning the evolution of English and American civilization.

To facilitate research, the library has built up two popular scholarship systems which during 1935 brought 17 men and women to San Marino to continue and complete their contributions to a better understanding of English and American literature and history.

One scholarship, similar to those offered at most educational institutions, is known as that given to an "International Research Fellow." Although usually on a year basis, some of these fellowship winners return in following years to further their research.

The other scholarship is that given to "visiting scholars," whose privileges and contributions do not vary with those of the research fellows. Not divulging the amount of the two scholarship, library officials stated that more money given to research fellows was the only difference between the two types.

Important additions were made to the library publications, the report disclosed, naming as one the book "Middle Class Culture in Elizabethan England," by Dr. Louis B. Wright, published by the University of North Carolina Press. Numerous contributions to research journals were made by the staff during the year.

In addition to the scholars invited officially, the library attracted a record number of local students and other readers from many education centers. It is becoming recognized, according to Dr. Max Farrand, director of research, that the library offers exceptional advantages to scholars, such as a carefully selected reference library, chronological indices to the collections, scientific apparatus for use in reading obscure or illegible texts, and the advice of a staff especially trained in bibliographical work.

Local and national appreciation of the facilities for the safekeeping and proper use of manuscripts and rare books was shown in the year's gifts, the largest number yet recorded in a single year.

Pronunciation Guide —In Spanish Crisis

By the Associated Press

HERE are approximate English equivalents of the pronunciations of names that figure in the Spanish crisis. There are variations in different sections from the actual Castilian.

Francisco Franco—Fran-thees'-co Fran'co, with the broad "a's" of all Spanish words.

Francisco Largo Caballero—Lar'go Ca-bal-yay'ro.

Manuel Azana—Man-yul' A-than'ya.

Madrid—Ma-threed', almost Math-reeth'.

Manzanares River—Man-tha-na'res.

Segovia and Toledo Bridges—Sa-go'be-a and Toh-lay'tho.

Puerta del Sol—Pwer'ta del Soul.

Barcelona—Bar-tha-low'na.

Valencia—Va-len'thi-a.

Talk by Amelia Earhart Sets Annapolis Precedent

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 7 (AP)—Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, woman aviator who holds innumerable "firsts," gained another when she, by invitation, invaded the hitherto sacredly male precincts of the lecture platform at the United States Naval Academy. Mrs. Putnam addressed the graduating class of the Academy last night, describing her 1935 solo flight from Honolulu to Oakland, Calif. She was the first woman ever to address a graduating class at the Academy in the series of lectures included in the courses in English and history.

The noted flier and her husband, George Palmer Putnam, are guests of Rear Admiral David Foote Sellers and Mrs. Sellers. They will attend the Navy-Notre Dame football game in Baltimore today as guests of Admiral Sellers, superintendent of the Academy.

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Military Government Left in Charge as Cabinet Quits the Capital

'Temporary' Move

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—British naval units in the Mediterranean notified the Admiralty today that the Spanish Government had fled Madrid.

The message said that the Government was trying to reach Valencia, port on the Mediterranean coast.

The Spanish Embassy here had received no word from Madrid up to noon. Officials said they last talked to the Spanish capital last night, adding, "then there appeared to be no intention on part of Government officials to quit the capital."

Confirmed by Diplomats

Word, however, in diplomatic circles confirmed reports the Government had taken flight.

Heavy street fighting was said to have broken out in Madrid, although the city still was not taken.

The Exchange Telegraphic Agency said it had received word from Madrid at 12:56 p. m. that the "Government retired in order that the lives of civilians might be saved."

Troops Still in Madrid

Madrid still was occupied by Government troops, the agency said.

This source reported that the Government had moved to Albacete, the Cabinet announcing before it departed that it was leaving "temporarily in order to prevent unnecessary bombardment of Government buildings and loss of life among civilians."

The Reuters News Agency correspondent in Madrid said the Government officials had gone to Valencia.

Moving to Valencia

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was informed by the Spanish Ambassador that the Government was "leaving" Madrid. He did not, however, specify whether the evacuation already had taken place.

The British Government's last direct word from Madrid was at 1 a. m. (8 p. m. Friday, eastern standard time) when the Charge d'Affaires, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes, reported that he had been informed that the Government was moving to Valencia, "leaving a military government in charge."

Rebels' Skillful Tactics

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The strategy that forged today's line of steel about Madrid was a succession of flanking movements on widespread fronts, driving deep wedges that forced the Socialist militia to withdraw again and again, each time drawing closer the defensive circle about the capital.

Viewed in retrospect, each movement of the insurgents, whether on large or small scale, can be seen to have been directed to that one strategy.

The full scope of Gen. Francisco Franco's drive first became apparent with the fall of Badajoz, important communications center on the Portuguese border.

Rebel Armies Join

This gave the insurgents control on the southwest-northeast line of communications through the northwestern provinces and permitted a liaison junction of the northern and southern armies insuring their simultaneous advance.

While General Franco's southern army in quick marches pushed on to the capital, driving back the Socialists by varied tactics—now a frontal attack, then a flanking sweep, Gen. Emilo Mola's northern army moved into the Guadarrama mountains north of the city.

General Mola, vulnerable from the rear, held up the main drive many days while he was sweeping the Biscayne coast, making certain that once the main business at hand—the siege of Madrid—was underway he would not be harassed by a Government force suddenly materializing to his north.

Franco's Rapid Maneuvers

Once that problem was settled, the game of see-saw began. A show of Fascist force in the north would cause Socialists to rush reinforcements. Then General Franco would smash away at the weakened left flank, forcing it to crumble and the Socialist main line to withdraw.

Such rapid maneuvers caused large gaps to appear in the Government defense line, and, carefully feeling these out, the insurgents would drive in a spearhead wedge.

In some instances such a spearhead drive of only a mile or so, forced the Government to withdraw along their entire front to straighten out their lines.

Such a spearhead was formed after the fall of the Alcazar on Sept. 27, when the Government rushed all available militiamen to attempt to stem the sweeping insurgent right flank.

A fascist column found a hole in the defense line and made the thrust toward Illescas that was the signal for the Government retreat on all fronts.

From then on in successive days came the dispatches that told of the Government drawing closer and closer to its Madrid bases under the incessant battering of the fascists.

Mile by mile, the radius of the line was shortened, until the spires of Madrid itself were in view.

A determined Socialist counter-attack failed after a brief initial success, due in main to its ferocity, and the dreaded Moors battled their way into Madrid.

Noteworthy throughout the campaign on Madrid was a subtle bit of tactics on General Franco's part. At no time did he attempt to complete the circle about the city.

Always he left open the eastern road from the city—tacit invitation to the Government to flee.

Village Curfew Rings at Nine

The village whistle sounds a 9 p. m. curfew at Plain City, Ohio, for all youths under 18. Mayor C. D. Perkins said the curfew would be enforced rigidly.

Spain's Historic Capital

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The city that has been Spain's capital for nearly four centuries was the center of strife today in the Spanish civil war.

Famed as one of the loveliest of European capitals, known to American tourists for its art treasures and religious monuments, its spacious plazas and magnificent parks, Madrid has a colorful history stretching back to the late tenth century.

Wrested in the eleventh century from the Moors—the same feverish race that now is in the forefront of the fascist legions—Madrid was established as the Spanish capital by Philip II in 1561. The only break since then between the city and the Spanish Government came about 1600, when Philip III moved his court to Valladolid.

The builders of Madrid were not cramped for space and the modern city reflects this freedom for expansion. Aside from the narrow, crooked, dingy streets of the old city—a reflection of the times, rather than a geographical need for jamming—the city has an openness, a tendency to sprawl out that is completely foreign to the skyscrapered congestion of some American cities.

The city—population about 1,000,000—stands on several low, irregular sand hills which fade into a barren plain, stretching away for miles before shelving into the heights of snow-capped mountains. On the southwest fringe of Madrid, the field of the rebel advance, this plain is broken by the Manzanares river, a stream that dries up in summer and on the banks of which were made excavations that prove the site to have been inhabited in prehistoric times.

In general plan, Madrid resembles Washington with its sprinkling of plazas, akin to the circles which are vital military cogs in the layout of the American capital. The plazas are not plotted with the precision with which the circles block the approaches to the Capitol at Washington, although they radiate generally from the Puerta del Sol (Gate of the Sun), the center of the city's life and commerce.

Across the Manzanares, in the city, one of the first points to the north is the royal palace, a massive granite structure 500 feet long, and the beautiful palace gardens, laid out by Philip II.

The Paseo del Prado and the Paseo de Recoleton, constituting in their combined length a wide boulevard that is a Spansh parallel of Washington's Pennsylvana avenue, are on the eastern side of the city.

Between that thoroughfare, lined with imposing government buildings, and the Manzanares is the spider-web of city streets, winding and turning in every direction.

Winnipeggers Honored In 1936 Drama Award

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Three Winnipeggers were among the 19 Canadians adjudged by the governing body of the Canada drama award to have accomplished outstanding work in the theater in Canada during 1936. Those honored include John Craig, director of the Winnipeg Little Theater; Mrs. A. V. Thomas, author and playwright, and C. Alian Crawley, one of the founders of the Winnipeg Little Theater movement. Mrs. Thomas won the prize for the best Canadian short story in 1927.

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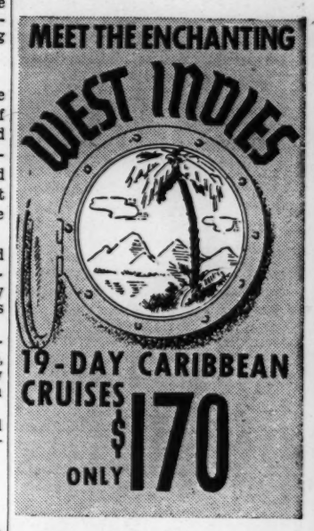
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Light-Sifting Glass Inventor Demonstrates How It Is Made

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—Methods used by Edwin H. Land, Boston inventor, in his construction of "polaroid," glass which eliminates auto headlight glare and allows three-dimentional movies to be shown, were publicly disclosed by him for the first time last night before a group of natural scientists at Franklin Institute.

Like automobile safety glass, "polaroid" is constructed sandwich-like, two layers of glass enclosing a thin layer of cellulose acetate in which are imbedded countless billions of sub-microscopic crystals. These when properly aligned allow light to pass through the "sandwich" only in one plane. In scientific vernacular, it "polarizes" light.

Performs Process

At the end of his talk, the inventor actually performed one of the processes he uses for lining up the crystals, showing the audience an opaque mass of jelly-like material, perfectly black, explaining that it contained an enormous number of tiny crystals, smaller in one dimension than the length of a light wave.

Placing the mass in the path of a projection lantern, he gradually stretched the material. As the crystals in it began to line up more and more uniformly with stretching, light was transmitted more and more completely until finally the material was substantially transparent.

He then demonstrated that he had actually produced a polarizing material before the eyes of institute guests.

Cuts Light Off Completely

He placed another similar polarizer on top of the newly made sheet and by turning it slowly the light was completely cut off when the two transparent materials were so turned that the optical axes of the imbedded crystals were at right angles to each other.

This was the first time that this process has been performed outside of Mr. Land's private laboratory. Regarding the practical value of "polaroid," Dr. Robert W. Wood, director of experimental physics at Johns Hopkins University, and dean of American authorities in the field of optics, declared recently, "I consider 'polaroid' the most revolutionary advance in the field of optics certainly in the last 25 years, if not in the last 100."

Reviews Steps Taken

In his address, Mr. Land reviewed the work of numerous natural scientists over two centuries, stating that in 1852, Dr. William Bird Herapath discovered the remarkable polarizing property of tiny crystals that form upon combining iodine with quinine salt.

"Herapath did not discover the material, only its polarizing properties," he said, "but he took the new polarizing to heart with the same elation that subsequent readers throughout these 80 years have felt. I confess that no one felt this proprietary interest more keenly than I upon my first reading of his article. The old Ganot's Physics mentioned 'Herapthite,' but my own modern physics book did not.

Its Use for Automobiles

"No sooner had I read of 'Herapathite' than I reached for my hat and rushed out to apply it to automobiles. No doubt many before, and certainly many since, have done the same.

"In spite of Herapath's admission that the fragile crystals fly apart when touched with blotting paper, one could, with what might be called modern methods, succeed where he failed, and grow large areas or piece small areas together to polarize the windshields and headlights of cars.

"Prof. Robert W. Wood, American authority on optics, tells the story of a letter he received from the research laboratory of a large automobile company some time ago:

Wanted by Auto Men

"'Can you prepare an extensive area of Herapathite?' Guessing what was wanted Professor Wood replied, 'I am sorry to inform you that I do not know how to make a polarizing windshield.'

"The difficult and exciting thing about this research is that the answers to almost all of the questions are inter-related and have to be answered together. The shape of the crystals depends on how they are going to be turned, and the way they are to be turned depends upon the matrix which is to be selected. This in turn depends upon the size of the particles and the size depends upon how much is to be overlapped which depends in turn upon the polarizing power of the crystals.

"A further confusing factor is that many choices will give a successful result, although not as highly so as the very best one.

"Here is a piece of 'Polaroid' sheeting. It is flexible and tough, strong, not inflammable and perfectly stable because it is cellulose acetate. Polarization is uniform over the whole area and the sheet is clear to look through because the size selected for the crystal is smaller in one dimension than the wave length of light."

Among guests at the dinner in honor of Mr. Land, preceding the talk, was George Wheelwright, Mr. Land's associate.

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The Christian Science Monitor,
1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Fla.

Darien Gets Radio Station

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The communications commission granted today to the Darien (Conn.) Police Department a permit to construct a new municipal police radio station for experimental purposes. The station would be operated on various kilocycles with 15 watts power.

Martin Makes Campaign Pledge Of 'Never Again'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., eastern campaign manager of the Landon-Knox ticket, was back in New York yesterday, firm in the declaration that he was through with any further activity outside his home congressional district, centering in North Attleboro, Mass.

Mr. Martin, a member of the House since 1924 and whose return by his constituency on Nov. 3 attested that his brand of politics could survive even a landslide, now is one of the minority fringe of 89 to hold the Republican lines against 334 Democrats.

Resisted Landslide

Thus, "Joe" Martin, elected in one of the industrial areas which the New Deal in general swept under last Tuesday, today holds an unequalled position in his party.

To the press gallery here, "Joe" Martin had no apologies to make. He was only glad he was going to be back in Washington, D. C., and that his campaign administration duties were over.

Pending the return of Mr. John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman, from the "prairie state" area, future Republican procedure remained an enigma here. No one in Republican quarters was in a position to speak.

Party Still "Alive"

There was no thought, however that the party was "dead." While its presidential standard bearer had suffered the most severe defeat in the history of American politics, the consensus was that the party would "come back" and be a major factor in the 1940 campaign.

This possibility was conceded by liberals and progressives here who held, however, that the Republicans would be a negligible factor four years hence unless President Roosevelt went back on his pre-election pledge at Madison Square Garden when he declared the New Deal forces had only "just begun to fight."

Senators to Dip Pens In 50-Cent U. S. Wells

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—By proclaiming a personal embargo on Czechoslovakian ink wells, Leslie Biffle, Senate majority secretary, today saved approximately $432 for the Government.

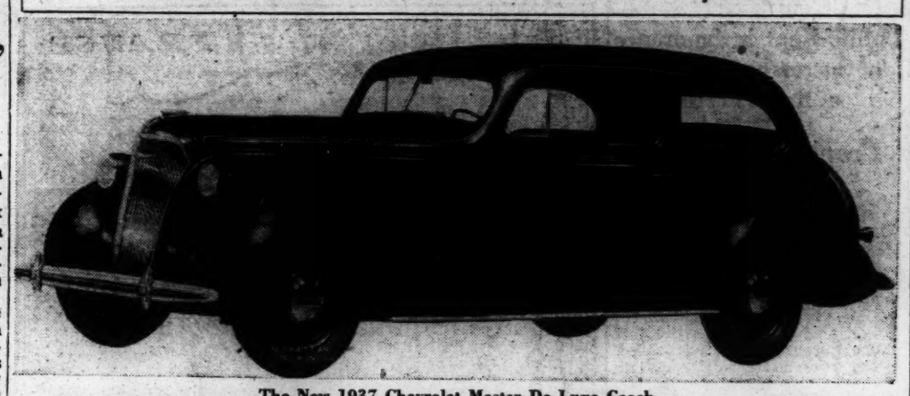
"For years the Senate has been buying glass ink wells from Czechoslovakia at $5 a copy," Mr. Biffle said, with some heat, "and it just didn't seem right to pay that much money to strangers."

When Congress convenes Jan. 5, he added, each of the Senate chamber's 96 desks will be equipped with an American-made ink well, priced at 50 cents.

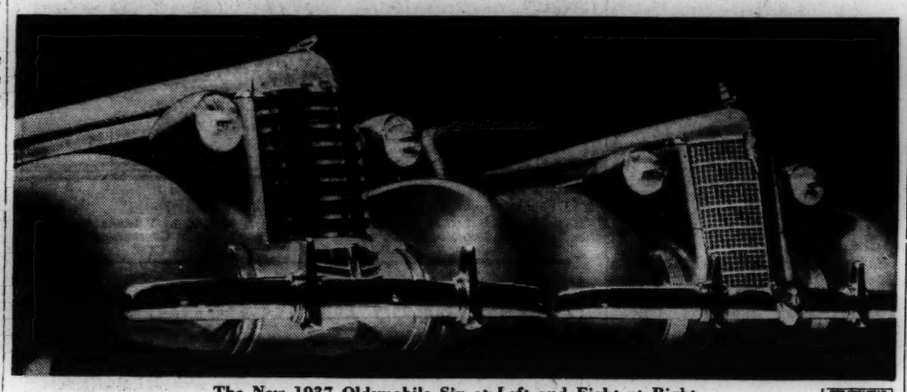
China Heavy Buyer

An agricultural nation for centuries, China today buys 35 per cent of its foodstuffs from foreign countries.

General Motors Products Show New Developments



The New 1937 Chevrolet Master De Luxe Coach



The New 1937 Oldsmobile Six at Left and Eight at Right

Chevrolet Shows 'Unisteel' Frames In Its 1937 Models

Chevrolet went on public display throughout New England today emphasizing a new-type of shock-proof steering, so-called "unisteel" by which the floor, cowl, side panels and roof are strongly joined together, hypoid gears and interior improvements which give the 1937 Chevrolets an air of modern refinement.

Shock-proof steering is a Chevrolet innovation. Not a single part or unit of the steering apparatus moves with the front wheels as they rise and fall under the conventional type of knee action. Knee-action units and the steering gear are attached to the chassis frame. Road shocks "cannot" reach the steering wheel, Chevrolet engineers insist.

Improved Interiors

Chevrolet has spent considerable energy improving interiors. The instrument panel reveals a skillful combination of decoration and utility. Clear-vision has been obtained by wider and longer windshields. The instruments are directly in front of the driver where they are clearly visible between the spokes of the driving wheel. Drivers' seats not only move forward and backward—they now move upward as they move forward for the shorter driver's vision and they tilt backward as they move back for the taller driver's comfort.

Hypoid gears keep Chevrolet in line with the 1937 trend throughout the automobile field, to permit lower bodies without increasing the hump in the center of seating compartments caused by the drive shaft. Hypoid gears permit dropping the drive shaft without losing ground clearance at the differential.

Bodies are roomier. The sides of the car are less curved than in 1936 with the result that the body is almost five inches wider at the floor, 1½ inches wider at the windshield level and two inches wider across the front seat between the doors. Hypoid gears have allowed for dropping the floor more than two inches lower than last year, giving so much more headroom.

Power Stepped Up

Engine power has been stepped up to 85 horsepower. Knee action enters its fourth year on Chevrolet. With 2,000,000 knee-action cars in operation throughout the world, Chevrolet engineers are convinced that this type of front-wheel suspension has come to stay.

"Unisteel"—a term that motorists must get used to—has added greatly to the strength of the new cars. Bodies are more rigid, quieter and lighter as the result of the welding together of top, side panels, cowl, rear assemblies and floor into a single unit about a steel structural frame. Each joint in the framework is also welded. Outer shell members are welded to the skeleton frame as well as to each other. Thus Chevrolet does away with all bolts, nails, rivets and screws in the body makeup. The result is not only greater strength, but less transmission of engine sounds and the noises of the street into the seating compartments.

Prices Quoted

Prices of the master de luxe models remain approximately the same as those of the 1936 cars. The popular coach and town sedan models have been reduced $5 while the four-door sedan and the sport sedan prices remain unchanged. The coupe and sport coupe are the only models to be increased in price and these only $5 over the 1936 levels.

The prices follow:

Coach $595; sedan $660; town sedan with trunk $620; sport sedan with trunk $685; business coupe $585; sport coupe with rumble seat $615.

The list prices of the master Chevrolet which also include the added equipment except knee action are uniformly $60 under the master de luxe prices.

New York Seeks Minimum Wage Data

(Continued from Page 1)

ference by Mr. Andrews declared that the work of packing and packaging was found to be "generally low paid, routine, monotonous and in some instances disagreeable in character." Ten thousand women were engaged in this work, chiefly in the food, cosmetic and drug industries, with a median wage of 31.5 an hour and a median work week of 40.7 hours, it said. The survey showed that "extremely low wages" were paid "large proportions of women workers and much of the work is highly seasonal, so that annual earnings are low."

Less Than NRA Scale

"Sixty-four per cent of 9880 women employed in 621 plants in New York city earn less than 35 cents per hour," the report continues. "Thirty-four and two-tenths per cent of these women earn less than 30 cents per hour; 15.3 per cent earn less than 25 cents an hour; 6.5 per cent earn less than 20 cents an hour, and 9.7 per cent earn less than 10 cents per hour.

Discussing wages paid in the hotel and restaurant industry, the report says its figures do not include gratuities received by the workers. It adds, however, that it is questionable whether the lower wages of hotel and restaurant employees as compared with those in other industries can be explained solely on the basis of these factors.

The survey reported that of 2005 women employed in 111 plants for packing cosmetics and toilet preparations, 64 per cent received less than 35 cents an hour, the National Recovery Administration minimum wage for this industry. It placed the median wage paid 215 women in 12 powder puff packing plants at 23 cents an hour.

U. S. Charges Two Sent Explosives to Cubans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Justice Department last night announced the arrest of two Cubans on charges of shipping explosives from the United States to Cuba in violation of a presidential executive order forbidding such shipments. They were Candido de la Torre Farrara, apprehended at Macon, Ga., to be arraigned for removal to Jacksonville, Fla., and Jose Urquizo, held at Miami for arraignment there.

"Part of the explosive so received was used in the dynamiting of a building occupied by the offices of the newspaper El Pais on Sept. 20, 1936," the department charged, and said further that "an attempt was also made to dynamite the premises occupied by the newspaper Diario de la Marino; however, this attempt was frustrated."

Oldsmobile Puts Individuality In Sixes and Eights

Those Oldsmobile twins of the past, the "eight" and the "six," bear only a general family resemblance this year. In drawing sharper lines of distinction between these two cars of the same make, General Motors initiates a new policy that it plans to extend to its other lines.

In establishing wider differentials between the 1937 sixes and eights, on public display today for the first time in Boston and New England, Oldsmobile engineers have concentrated chiefly upon hood and radiator designs. The eight has gone to the honeycombed radiator grille while the six is distinguished by heavy horizontal chromium-plated bars two to three inches apart.

The hood louvres, headlamps, tail lights, exterior trims and interior designings bear only small resemblance in the sixes and eights.

"I believe," declared C. L. McCuen, general manager of the Oldsmobile Company, today, "our engineers have completely mastered the problem long faced by manufacturers who produce more than one line of cars. I refer to the general confusions in identity which often arise from the similarity in appearance of two or more lines in the same family of cars.

"This year, our engineers undertook to solve the problem. There can no longer be any doubt as to which is the 1937 Oldsmobile six and the eight. They possess distinct individualities which cannot be confused with each other or with any other automobile."

Both the 115-inch and 121-inch models of last year have been increased in wheelbase by two inches. Tail lights are mounted higher on the bodies and a third tail light illuminates the relocated license plates centered on the rear end.

The six has a 90-horsepower engine; the eight builds up to 100. Automatic gear shifting can be had as optional equipment in the eight, General Motors pioneering efforts in this direction.

Oldsmobile price announcement today was featured by reductions on all enclosed models in the eight line and also a reduction on the popular four-door sedan and four-door touring sedan in the six-cylinder field. List prices at the factory on the six begin at $685 and on the eight at $785. Prices are as follows:

Oldsmobile six—Business coupe, $685; club coupe, $740; two-door sedan, $740; two-door touring sedan, $765; four-door sedan, $790; four-door touring sedan, $815; convertible coupe, $835.

Oldsmobile eight—Business coupe, $785; club coupe, $840; two-door sedan, $840; two-door touring sedan, $865; four-door sedan, $890; four-door touring sedan, $915; convertible coupe, $935.

Enrollment Increases In Private Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—Many more children are attending private schools in the United States this year than last, according to returns from a census of schools completed by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., Philadelphia advertising concern.

More than 80 per cent of American private schools have increased their enrollments this fall, it is shown, and the average attendance at 235 boarding schools has increased 15.6 per cent over the 1935 figure. Last year only 10 per cent of the schools were full. This year 30 per cent are filled to capacity. Junior colleges show the greatest gain, with 58 institutions in this class 90 per cent or more filled. Southern schools led the improvement.

Minor Party Votes

Except for the new Union Party, every minor political grouping in the 1936 presidential election lost heavily while President Roosevelt swept the country.

The Socialist, Communist and Socialist-Labor votes apparently were sliced away in large chunks by the socially advanced Democratic program. Comparative figures are given below for 1928, 1932 and 1936:

Party	1928	1932	1936*
Union			Lemke 650,849
Socialist	Thomas 267,420	Thomas 884,781	Thomas 108,001
Workers	Foster 48,770		
Communists		Foster 102,991	Browder 56,646
Socialist-Labor ..	Reynolds 21,603	Reynolds 33,276	Aiken 6,415
Farmer-Labor	Webb 6,390	Coxey 7,309	(Cast for Lemke)
Prohibition	Varney 20,106	Upshaw 81,869	Colvin 12,330

* 1936 figures are complete for 110,131 voting districts out of 122,722.

New Friction Reported In North China Area

(Continued from Page 1)

took a constructive form, as in the case of the Tientsin University students who proclaimed a "simple diet" day and remitted the money thus saved to buy trench comforts for the troops of Gen. Fu Tso-yi, who are defending Suiyuan province against a threatened Japanese-Manchoukuan invasion.

Friction Prevented

In Nanking, where Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe was engaged in important discussions with Foreign Minister Chang Chun, elaborate steps were taken to prevent Sino-Japanese friction. Several morning papers published in the Chinese capital appeared with blank columns, indicating strict censorship. Under Kuomintang auspices meetings were held quietly in most of the schools but there were no demonstrations.

On the previous day, however, the Nanking municipal branch of the Kuomintang had issued a manifesto urging the Chinese people to follow the example of Germany by taking steps to recover lost territory and the example of Turkey in taking action to save the nation from subjugation. If the nation would resolve to concentrate all its energy toward resistance and the recovery of lost territory, the manifesto asserted, the actual reclamation of the northeastern area would be inevitable sooner or later.

Urged Toward Russia

A similar call to action was issued by Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, vice-chairman of the National Military Affairs Commission, who is generally thought to favor armed resistance against Japan and a rapprochement with Soviet Russia.

"A war fought for the preservation and independence of the race is a holy war," General Feng declared in a message to the nation at large. "We are today in imminent danger of extermination as a race. Five years ago we suffered national humiliation and day by day the menace to our national existence grows more threatening.

"We do not regard other nations as our enemies, nor do we covet the territories of others, but we cannot stand by with folded arms while our lands are invaded and our people are enslaved. We desire peace and prosperity among all nations and above all equality of treatment."

Significant of General Feng's popularity among Chinese radicals was the use of his picture on the cover page of The Voice of China, a Left-Wing weekly published in the Shanghai international settlement.

Propaganda Distributed

Despite the vigilance of both foreign and Chinese police, violently anti-Japanese literature was widely distributed in Shanghai under the direction of various "national salvation associations," Chinese girl students participating actively in the work.

Only one clash with the police occurred, a Chinese officer and several students receiving minor injuries when a crowd of more than a thousand was dispersed on the borders of the international settlement.

A humorous aftermath of the Sept. 18 commemoration occurred a couple of days later when a Japanese marine patrolling the streets of Hongkew, the principal Japanese business district of Shanghai, was hit in the neck by a fragment of pear allegedly thrown down from the window of a Chinese dance hall. After an exhaustive inquiry, the affair ended in the submission of a written apology by the dance hall proprietor, who also gave a pledge to call daily at the Japanese marine headquarters to report on the progress of his search for the culprit who tossed the offending missile.

New Shanghai Incident Adds Tension in China

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6 (AP)—Japanese troops were again rushed into the Hongkew section of Shanghai yesterday after an unidentified person stabbed a Japanese civilian.

The victim, a restaurant owner named Shigeru Kagoshama, was expected to recover but Japanese authorities viewed the matter seriously. A cordon of marines was thrown around the vicinity, which has been the scene of many Sino-Japanese incidents.

The attack added fresh tension to Sino-Japanese relations which have been improving since the killing Sept. 23 of one Japanese marine and the wounding of two others in an attack which Japanese officials said was made by an unidentified Chinese.

Court Ruling Hits Wisconsin's Codes And Recovery Act

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7 (AP)—A three-judge Federal Court handed down decisions yesterday which counsel for the plaintiffs said in effect declared unconstitutional the Wisconsin recovery act and state codes for the painting and dry cleaning industries.

The court, consisting of Federal Judge F. A. Geiger of Milwaukee; Federal Circuit Judge William Sparks and Federal District Judge John P. Barnes, both of Chicago, gave unanimous rulings.

Their opinions granted interlocutory injunctions to Edward A. Weise, Milwaukee painting contractor, the Unity Dye Works of Milwaukee, and Morris Ward and Anthony Starcedric, operators of a Waukegan (Ill.) cleaning and dyeing firm, against enforcement of the law and the codes.

Fred M. Wylie, member of the Wisconsin Trade Practice Commission, said the United States Supreme Court will be asked to review the decision.

Counsel for Mr. Weise argued that employment provisions concerning minimum wages, maximum hours, labor conditions and inquisitorial requirements were unconstitutional features of the law and the code for the painting, decorating and paper hanging industry. They claimed the provisions were in conflict with the rights of Mr. Weise under the Constitution.

Canada Plans to Close Extra Grain Elevators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSE JAW, Sask.—To avoid waste in needless operation of a federal grain elevator system during years of low grain yield, the Dominion Government has decided to close the three big terminal point elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Lethbridge, Alberta.

Canada is oversupplied with elevator facilities, the Government has pointed out, for there is storage capacity for 450,000,000 bushels of grain, yet the average crop in Canada is 225,000,000 bushels. As a result, more than half of the elevators of the country are empty.

Moose Jaw Board of Trade officials believe the closing of the elevators at the present time is a logical step.

Share Gains, Roosevelt Urges

(Continued from Page 1)

your own community. From it come the sinews of war against the most relentless enemies of the needy.

The Federal Government, recognizing the national character of the problem, has assumed the task of providing for those who can properly be employed through a work program, and by means of its social security program is sharing with state and local government the care of the blind, the widowed and the aged. But there remain very many other human needs that are the responsibility of the community chest agencies.

National Partnership

This is a partnership—this distribution of responsibility according to the character of the problem. Through the successful operation of this partnership our nation will meet its needs.

Community welfare agencies are needed everywhere to provide an adequate answer to these local calls for help which no people can ignore. The community chest is a time-tested agency which has grown from experience to assure co-ordinated and effective work by these agencies. Its value is no more debatable than the relative merit of an assembled, operating engine as compared with the same engine before its parts have been put together.

There is a big and vital job to be done. Federal agencies will do their part. But the job cannot be done unless the community welfare agencies are functioning also.

Machinery Ready

The machinery to do the job is ready in your community. In nearly all our cities it is now in operation; but like any practical machine ever devised by man, it must have fuel or it will not continue to run. This is refueling time.

Fortunately, this appeal comes at a time when the national income is rising and the number of Americans left defenseless against poverty and hunger is diminishing. There is a firm, well-grounded public conviction that the recent desperate winters of human need are, if we hold steadfastly to our course, never to recur.

It is equally certain, however, that millions of families and individuals will need all the help their local welfare agencies can give them. Let us all share our increasing prosperity.

Confident of Response

With gratitude for our increased measure of ability to bear this burden, I am confident that our people will respond more generously than ever before to the appeal the community chest now presents.

Such a response to the appeal of human need has never been adequate, but step by step, with the partnership of local and federal agencies—government aid and private charity—our people are approaching the goal of social security for all.

Nineteen thirty-six is our opportunity for another advance. May each and every one of us, in every community in every state, contribute our share to answer to this great appeal to meet human needs.

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Three-Gaited Saddle Horses Prove 'Stars' in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Three-gaited saddle horses reminiscent of the days when "the horse was king"—when Bohemian Actress and Driftwood Blaze were queen and king, respectively—and at least one hackney pony which recalled Ringing Bells—are today topping the list of equine "stars" at the fifty-third National Horse Show in Madison Square Garden.

Horsemen at the Garden last night acclaimed enthusiastically the modern successors to the saddle horses and the great little hackey mare which had gone before. It was truly a notable exhibition in which the best jumpers in five armies and in private stables, hunt teams, harness horses and harness ponies and a brilliant class of five-gaited saddle horses competed for honors.

Additional color was lent to the program by an exhibition by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and a dressage by army teams from the United States, Great Britain, the Irish Free State, France, Sweden and Chile. Maj. Hiram Tuttle, U. S. A., received the salute.

Honors for Dodge Stable

Miss Frances M. Dodge of Detroit, whose stable of show horses is one of the first in the world, took major honors yesterday when she won six ribbons, three of them blues. The "star" of her string was her gray mare, Manhattan Serenade. This mare, standing just 15 hands in her show plates, appeared to the rail birds as the most brilliant performer since Mrs. Walter Hanley (now Mrs. Earl Miller of Darien, Conn.) withdrew Driftwood Blaze from the show ring. She was animation, carriage and model conformation, and, on top of this, superbly trained. The mare was ridden by Miss Dodge, who showed that she was a superb horsewoman who knows how to bring out the best in her mounts.

In the afternoon class for three-gaited saddle horses, Miss Dodge also carried off the blue with her chestnut mare, Etta Kett, another Kentucky-bred "star" of the string. She won another blue with her bay stallion champion, King of the Plain, one of the finest hackneys in the world. She took third with her three-gaited chestnut gelding, American; won second with her entry in the class for pairs of harness horses Braishfield Debonair and Potentilla, a beautifully matched pair of chestnuts, and fourth with Harmony Lane, a brilliant five-gaited chestnut mare, many horsemen felt that the latter should have been closer up to the blue, which was won by Audrey's Choice Stables' gray mare, Parade of Elegance, one of the most brilliant performers of this type of saddle horses ever seen in the East.

Atlanta Horses Win

Miss Judy King of Atlanta, Ga., a wealthy young woman who has "gone in" for show horses in a big way, was another consistent winner, capturing the blue ribbon in the class for ponies in tandem with her little brown mares, Penwortham Creation and La La Success. The latter entry also captured second in the class for single harness ponies over 13.2 hands. Miss King took first with Knight Bachelor and Dunbreck Princess in the class for saddle horses shown to ladies' phaeton and second with Knight Bachelor in the class for single harness horses.

Mrs. W. P. Roth, another woman exhibitor, added substantially to her collection of ribbons with Broadway Bill, a three-gaited chestnut gelding; Stanford Chief, a five-gaited chestnut gelding; Royal Hawaiian, a three-gaited chestnut gelding, and Seaton Mikado, a black gelding harness horse.

The leg-up on the Biltmore challenge cup, one of the most coveted awards in the horse world, was won by Miss Elsie B. Holdsworth with her chestnut gelding, Mounted Romance, second going to Mrs. George A. Anderson, showing her chestnut mare, Brass Tacks. Only twice has this been won by the same exhibitor—Miss Jane Bancroft with Likely Lady in 1931 and 1932. The cup was presented by the late John McAntee Bowman and must be won three times in succession before it is finally awarded.

U. S. and Sweden Tied

The United States and the Swedish army teams tied in the second contest in the high score competition challenge trophy presented by President Arturo Allesandri of Chile, neither scoring a single fault. France came next with half a fault; Chile, with one and one half faults; the Irish Free State, with two and one half faults; Canada, with five and one half faults, and Great Britain last, with 15 and one half faults.

In the jumping classes, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin T. Untermyer, as usual, loomed big in the ribbons, their string of timber toppers being one of the best in the world.

The riding of Danny Shea, who now has his own stable in Massachusetts, was another unusual feature of the show. One of the finest riders of jumpers in the country, he gave a brilliant performance in the difficult Pen jump that takes the best in man and horse.

Another remarkable exhibition of horsemanship was given by Bob Robie astride the big black gelding, Randle's Pride, owned by Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Randle of Randle Highlands, D. C. He took the blue and first prize of $75 in the skyscraper jump, calling for rails four and one half feet high at the first jump, five feet at the second and five and one half at the third.

Iron Guard Warns King of Roumania On Backing Reds

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Nov. 6 (AP)—Roumanian police, in apparent partial concession to the threatening, anti-Semitic Iron Guard, arrested many Communist sympathizers in a series of raids today.

However, authorities at the same time took energetic steps to suppress an Iron Guard manifesto which warned King Carol and the makers of Roumanian foreign policy that they must "guarantee with their heads" that Roumania will never be led into a war on the side of bolshevism.

Comment Forbidden

Publication or comment on the manifesto was forbidden and Government spokesmen sought to dismiss the episode as "typical of the customary Iron Guard agitation."

The manifesto was signed by Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, leader of the Iron Guard. It served notice upon the King that Roumanian youth is in no mood to permit the issue of bolshevism to "disrupt" the nation.

"Should Roumanian youth be obliged to fight on the side of bolshevist powers against the defenders of Christian civilization, they would rather slay the responsible leaders and then commit suicide," Mr. Codreanu declared.

Denounces Ententes

Mr. Codreanu demanded that Roumania stop following the policies of the Little and Balkan Ententes which, he said, in the event of war would fall "like a house of cards."

He denounced the Little Entente (Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia) for alleged collaboration with Soviet Russia, and called upon Roumanian youth to renounce Freemasonry.

The manifesto was taken as an indication that the Iron Guard has revived its previous activity in attempting to foster a strongly nationalistic course of Roumanian policies.

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Kettering Calls Industrial Research Business Insurance

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP)—Charles F. Kettering says "it takes just as much effort to cut a thin slice of bologna as a thick one."

The prominent engineer told 100 Ohio industrialists who today wound up their first annual research conference at Ohio State University that "the same thing applies to research. Don't be afraid of hard problems."

Mr. Kettering, president of General Motors Research Corporation, presented a program to co-ordinate all campus research activities into a single foundation and interspersed his talk last night with other industrial aphorisms, including:

"Industrial research is just an insurance policy on your business.

"Research is one of the things you don't undertake until you need it—then it's too late. It's like calling a fire insurance agent after your house is on fire.

"One thing that is never welcome is a snooper from the business office.

"Scientific research is scientific after it's done, but while doing it, it is quite accidental.

"Some failures are thresholds to success—be careful about throwing them away.

"If a thing won't work, find out why. Sometimes that is worth more than the experiment itself.

"Always attack a problem in some direction—but the least likely one is usually right.

"You can go too far behind times and go broke or you can go too far ahead and go broke.

"Problems are solved in some guy's head—all the research machinery is just to get the idea straight in his mind."

Kettering's research activities developed many improvements for the automotive world.

Free Exhibitions Of Art Promised New York Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—Two exhibitions which will continue throughout the winter will be formally opened here next Thursday when the American Academy of Arts and Letters celebrates its annual meeting. One is the show by Anna Hyatt Huntington, only woman sculptor-member of the academy, which will be opened to the public on Nov. 14, to continue daily and Sundays for six months, admission free.

The other exhibition will be in the permanent museum of the academy which is opening for its third season and will include a number of recent accessions of members' work. Among them are paintings willed by the late Childe Hassam and others by J. Alden Weir, Frank Davis Millett, William Merritt Chase, Walter Griffin, and Ralph Clarkson, and sculpture by Bessie Potter Vonnoh and Herbert Haseltine.

A number of distinguished persons will participate in the annual meeting plans. Dr. Henry Hadley will direct the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra on Wednesday evening in a program by American composers, and the speakers on Thursday will include Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. William Lyon Phelps, and Robert Bridges. For the ninth time a gold medal for good diction on the stage will be awarded.

The American Academy of Arts and Letters is limited to 50 members, vacant places being filled by election from the membership of the National Institue of Arts and Letters which set up the academy in 1904. Thus an academy member has first to be elected to the institute and then to have attainments sufficient to merit his being chosen by the academicians.

Many of the academy members are heads or former heads of leading literary or art groups and are in a position to command considerable support for a move judged worthy of promotion. The academy aims to help elevate national ideals of living, preserve natural beauty, and uphold permanent standards of art.

Philadelphia Weighs Toll Bridge Tickets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6—Toll bridge traffic can be encouraged by the use of commutation tickets, in the opinion of a great many bridge operators who answered questionnaires sent out on behalf of the Delaware River Bridge joint commission by Leon H. Rose of the southern New Jersey district of the American Automobile Association.

Fifty of the 70 toll bridge operators who have replied so far, according to Mr. Rose, were issuing commutation tickets and making a profit. Most of them recommended the adoption of commutation rates for the Delaware River bridge.

The Lewis and Clark Company, operators of four bridges between Alton, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., were very much in favor of commutation rates, which, they said, they were forced to introduce because of competition. The rates have proved profitable, however, because, they declared, many persons are more apt to use the bridge if they have such tickets than if cash fares had to be paid each time. A marked increase in traffic has resulted.

Roosevelt Peace Hopes Seen in Hull Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

that may be organized or strengthened, will, in the days to come, depend largely upon the good-will, mutual understanding and confidence which will be engendered at the conference.

Without sincerity, trust and desire to co-operate, pacts and resolutions may all too quickly be forgotten.

Nor is it sufficient for statesmen to understand each other and to place their relations with each other upon a basis of confidence and good will. Back of the statesmen are the great forces of public opinion which, in the final analysis, fashion the policies that the statement put into effect.

Public Understanding

Just and lasting peace cannot be achieved unless there is a widespread public understanding of the problems involved, and sincere support for constructive solutions of these problems.

Organizations like yours offer a great public forum for discussions of such vitally important questions of public welfare as prevention of war and the promotion of peace. Only out of informed and searching discussion of this sort will there arise alert and responsible public opinion, insistent in its demand that war and threat of war cease to have a place in our civilization.

We are grateful to you for wishing us Godspeed in our enterprise. Dark and threatening clouds overhang the international horizon in many parts of the world. Our delegation and, I am sure, all those with whom we shall meet, are keenly aware of the gravity of our task, and the magnitude of our opportunity. We hope and pray that our efforts will meet with full measure of success.

Argentina Informed Roosevelt Plans Visit

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 7 (AP)—United States Ambassador Alexander W. Weddell called today upon Acting Foreign Minister Ramon Castillo, and observers understood he had informed Señor Castillo that President Roosevelt would come to Buenos Aires for the December peace conference, unless pressure of government business interferes.

There were indications the United States President might be in Buenos Aires for the opening of the conference, Dec. 1.

Señor Castillo formally extended an invitation for the presidential visit. An informal invitation, it was indicated, was previously issued.

Sculptor

Marion B. Allen, Artist — Anna Hyatt Huntington At Work on Her Joan of Arc Model

Women in Germany Today

This is the first of two discussions of the position of German women in the Third Reich today. Differing points of view are described, the more favorable being outlined in the present article.

By **Phyllis Lovell**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUSSELDORF, Ger.—I went to Germany this autumn to see for myself what—if anything—women were doing in the National Socialist state: what they were thinking in regard to their future.

In order to arrive at such discoveries, I felt it wise, before entering Germany itself, to visit some of the neighboring countries, because in the countries which surround Germany are many women refugees. They are not necessarily Jewish women. Some of them are of purely Aryan descent, but they have in the past held individual "views," and such things have not been countenanced. National Socialism, for instance, disapproves of internationalism, so women who have aired their opinions on such a subject have not been popular, and some have taken their departure. National Socialism also opposes pacifism, and objects to feminism. Feminism, and pacifism, it says, go together, and are not tolerated by the National Socialist state.

So it happens that in the countries which surround Germany are to be found women who, rather than be silenced in regard to their convictions, have relinquished homes and possessions; fleeing away, some of them, only with what they could carry in their two hands.

They Saw Way of Escape

I talked with many of them. I learned that they had seen approaching crisis when, in Munich, unemployment had first driven youth into the hands of an idea that, in a nationalism in which the youthful Aryan alone would be paramount, lay their way of escape.

I learned, too, that women who cling to the ideal of individuality and freedom, who see in the movement toward the equality of men and women something of the way to peace, still exist in Germany, but that they are not active.

With such a picture well outlined, the actual entry into Germany was a little bewildering. I went in from the South, in a train which meandered pleasantly round the shores of the Bodensee by way of Bregenz and Pfänder, and away through the sunny slopes of Bavaria with its wooden houses, its red roofs and green shutters, its blue mountains, and its women working in the fields.

Conspicuous by Absence

I looked eagerly for signs of any of those things about which my friends of the other countries had told me, but none were visible. There were no signs of militarism, no brown uniforms with black swastika.

The peasants wore, for the most part, the picturesque costume of Bavaria, and they looked unconcerned and contented. At Munich—it was a Saturday evening—the station was crowded with noisy parties of young people carrying packs and wearing heavy hiking boots. They were brown and healthy-looking, they laughed; they saluted each other with a cheerful "Heil Hitler!" and that upward swing of the right arm, which I learned afterwards was the sign by which the men of the ancient Germanic tribes showed that they came in friendship, carrying no spear.

In a way, I think that the scene provided by the station platform that night was especially typical. It was typical of what is happening in Germany, because youth, with its ability to see and know nothing but itself, is being used by National Socialism for a purpose, and therefore youth is supreme—it is allowed, almost made, to be—and youth is exultant. Anyone who visits the country must see at once that the law has been delivered into its hands, because only youth could carry the law.

What Followed War

The situation is easy enough to understand. With the war, parental authority broke down. A time of lawlessness followed. Then a man arose with a national ideal which required youth, and youth gave him its allegiance—because youth must always have something to worship. It gave its worship whole-heartedly to Adolf Hitler, and it worshipped his ideal of a new-born national state in which the past, every atom of it, would be wiped out and forgotten.

It cannot be denied—probably nobody would attempt to deny it—that youthful Germany is upholding the ideals of National Socialism exceedingly well. It is given every chance and, being thoroughly convinced that those ideals embody desirable goals. It has set itself to carry them out with all the meticulous exactness and care of which no nation in the world is more capable.

It is not that youthful Germany is running—as has been said—in a mass after a popular hero whose every command it is joy to obey for sheer joy of the obeying. The Führer has captured the loyalty of youth upon firmer grounds than that. He has realized that every young German possesses not only the love of being led, but possesses also the love of leadership, and he has seen to it that all over Germany is spread a vast organization which, under the supreme authority of the State and of himself, is yet divided and subdivided until it gives opportunity to almost every boy and girl to lead to his heart's content.

Hitler's Cleverness

In this very thing lies, probably, one of the main secrets of Adolf Hitler's success. He has been capable of recognizing young Germany's hunger for authority and of using it—if not, so far, in Europe generally, at least within national circles which, for the time being, provide a certain preliminary satisfaction.

Organization and leadership begin in Germany, so far as the young women are concerned, with the National Socialist Volkswohlfahrt—the great institution for state welfare. Under this institution has been formed the Deutsche Frauenschaft, or society of 12,000,000 women members of the National Socialist party who undertake the leadership of the Deutsche Frauenwerk—or German Women's Work, which in turn takes care of all the various phases of women's activities.

Teaching Mothercraft

Under the Deutsche Frauenschaft have been founded the Reichsmütterdienst, or State Mother Service, by which schools and traveling lecturers teach the ways of mothercraft. I saw one Mother School, with its sunny lecture room filled with every device for the nursery, as if it were in a cottage. The Volkswirtschaft - Hauswirtschaft has been founded, too, with national and domestic economy courses in which women, even in the remotest districts of the country, learn something of the importance of national and home economics—of how to buy, and when; of how to preserve and conserve—so helping to build by their skillful knowledge a self-supporting nation.

And there are other activities—the Women's Labor Service, which opens to every girl, when she leaves school (the service is not, yet compulsory as it is for boys, except in the case of intending university students), the possibility of living in a camp for 26 weeks, in which she learns the practical ways of life and is able to lend help to farmers and to the overburdened wives of the peasants.

Other Aid for Women

The Department for Women in the Labor Front, which watches the interests of the industrial women from every point of view, advising in regard to legal questions, settling how best to adapt hygienic conditions, planning out games and sports and holidays. And the relief scheme which runs under the motto "Mother and Child," and lends help to expectant mothers, and mothers of large families, and to mothers who are unmarried, or widowed, or divorced.

New Field Opens For College Men In Federal Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7—The increasingly complex nature of both government and business is each year opening wider opportunities for college and university graduates with a background of broad training, Prof. Dewitt Clinton Poole, director of the school of public and international affairs of Princeton University, said in his annual report to the advisory board of the school today.

Although up to the present time it has been the business corporations "which have had the good sense and enterprise to gather in the best of this annual product," according to Professor Poole, the Federal Government is gradually adjusting its recruiting system "so as to draw regularly upon the reservoir of educated youth turned out each year by schools, and more particularly by the universities."

"In particular, the Civil Service Commission is being called upon to supply young men of higher general education who have the capacity and character to rise in due time to positions of administrative responsibility," he says, "and this is the practical result of the increasing scope and intricacy of governmental operations.

"The concrete need which has presented itself insistently at the present juncture is to establish for the Government service a reservoir of university graduates, outside of the technical and professional fields, who can be started at the beginners' level in the various civil departments and agencies as openings occur. . . ."

While remarking that the platform declarations of both major political parties "may be taken with the proverbial grain of salt," Professor Poole said he believed the tenor of the civil service declarations by them this year was significant.

The advisory board of the school is composed of John W. Davis, Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, Albert G. Milbank, '96; Roland S. Morris, '96; Van Santvoord Merle-Smith, '11; William Church Osborn, '83; Owen D. Young and Professor Poole.

Austria Models Militia on U. S. National Guard

VIENNA, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Austrian Government today named local commanders for a new "Industrial Militia," modeled on the American National Guard, to take the place of the disbanded privately owned armies.

At the same time the 1937 budget submitted to the Diet asked an appropriation of 210,000,000 schillings ($39,060,000) for national defense—approximately 60 per cent more than was voted for the same purpose during the current year.

The new militia was designed to include most workers, to insure peaceful operation of Austria's factories.

Members of the new army, planned ultimately to contain 100,000 military-trained civilians, will wear green uniforms and jaunty caps with feathers peeping through the band.

They will carry rifles and sidearms and guard numerous semi-public buildings and political headquarters.

The new force was conceived by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg as a federally-controlled army of volunteers to replace and to some extent to absorb the old private armies.

It was no longer necessary, the chancellor said, for the fascists to have their Heimwehr, for the Roman Catholic party to support their storm troops, or for the Christian Labor Unions to mobilize their Freiheitsbund every time some political emergency arose.

Dr. Goldman Joins Princeton Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 7 — Dr. Hetty Goldman, a reasearch archeologist engaged until recently in supervising excavations at Tarsus and Cilicia under the sponorship of Bryn Mawr College, Harvard University and the Archeological Institute of America, today transferred her work to the School of Humanistic Studies of the Institute of Advanced Study here.

Commenting upon her appointment as a staff member of the institute, Dr. Goldman said she would continue her program of investigation in prehistoric research under unusually favorable conditions. She will co-operate in the work with Professor Benjamin D. Meritt, who has been made supervisor of a section of archeological research concerned with excavations of the Athenian agora, and with Professor Edward Capps, chairman of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens.

Beyond the program of supervision at Tarsus and Cillicia, no plans have been made for future research that could be discussed today, Dr. Goldman added.

In 1932 Dr. Goldman supervised research in excavations in Yugoslavia in a joint project of the American School of Prehistoric Research and Harvard University. She has also conducted excavations in Greece, Boeotia and Asia Minor.

U. S. Approves Bridge Plans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The War Department approved plans of the City of New York yesterday for a bridge across Flushing Creek at Northern boulevard. Another year was given the Deer Isle-Sedgwick bridge district of Stonington, Me., to begin construction of a bridge across Eggemoggin Reach between Sargentville and Little Deer Isle, Me. Construction is to start by Nov. 4, 1937. The Department approved plans of the Maine Highway Commission for the construction of a causeway across New Meadows river between Brunswick and West Bath, Me.

General Strike Called In New York Harbor

(Continued from Page 1)

alleged in another affidavit, which bore the name of Henry P. Griffin, president of the union from 1903 to 1921. The payments to Mr. Grange's predecessor, the affidavit showed, totaled $1200 a month and other union officials were said to have received similar but unknown amounts.

In the face of such allegations, rank and file confidence in the leadership of the union was said to be at a low level, much to the bewilderment of shipowners who have made contracts with duly-elected officers only to find that these leaders were unable to control their men.

The existing strike has followed an earlier walkout this year, both disputes affecting relatively large numbers of men, and ship owners here profess that the course of their action in dealing with the situation is not clear. This element of confusion was seen as offering the insurgent group the opportunity to bargain directly with their employers and ignore the regular leadership, whose chief defense appears to have been charges that the dissenting faction were Communists or were led by Communists.

Meanwhile the success of a general strike in New York harbor seemed opposed by the stated intention of longshoremen and associated labor groups to abide by their contracts and refrain from the sympathetic action taken by their associates on the Pacific coast.

Strategy Revealed

The fundamental strategy of the striking seamen on the Atlantic coast, as revealed in Friday's conference, is to work toward a national agreement between marine labor and its employers, with wages and working conditions in the East placed on a par with those in the West. In attempting to carry out such a project, insurgent leaders intimated they would not endanger the success of the west coast strike by holding out for full demands at one time.

It was not their intention, they said, to demand a full settlement upon a national basis, and thus bind the Pacific area worker to continue the strike until a settlement was reached here.

Shipyard Employees Join Seamen's Strike In San Franscisco Area

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Pacific Coast's shipping industry, paralyzed by a strike of 37,000 union workers, faced new difficulties today from a walkout voted by 6000 shipyard workers here.

Efforts to settle the maritime strike, well into its second week, appeared at a stalemate although Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, remained here to do what he could.

Various official and non-official bodies watched for developments in Washington, D. C., where Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, said the Chief Executive had no present intention of stepping into the strike picture.

Hawaii Asks Aid

Governor Joseph B. Poindexter of Hawaii asked aid from Mr. McGrady on behalf of 600 travelers marooned in Honolulu by the strike. Mr. Poindexter said the position of some was "serious" because of dwindling finances.

Some of the more than 150 ships tied up by the maritime strike, have been put into drydock for overhaul where they may be caught by the walkout of shipyard workers.

At Beaumont, Texas, after arresting about 70 out-of-town seamen and escorting them to the city limits with orders to leave town, police made arrangements to allow lawful picketing of the city and Magnolia refinery docks by local striking seamen.

In Port Neches, Texas, the district council of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, representing about 50,000 men telegraphed President Roosevelt advising him the strike will within 10 or 15 days close down oil refineries in the Gulf coast area employing between 40,000 and 50,000 persons.

At Houston, Texas, strikers said they had expected a vote in New York for a general walkout of the I. S. U. rank and file and would cooperate with the central organization.

Ocean Express Company an-

nounced in Seattle, Wash., the maritime unions had authorized continued service to southeastern Alaska through rail shipments to Prince Rupert, B. C., and trans-shipment by mail boats.

"This will permit the free flow of all necessities and relieve any emergency condition in Alaska as far north as Juneau," the company stated.

First Violence Reported In Baltimore Ship Strike

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 7 (AP)—The first violence of Baltimore's week-long seamen's strike resulted today in charges against 11 persons.

Six were arrested last night after an attack on a member of the crew of the Bull liner Hilton. The sailor, Ellis Callis, said the men assaulted him as he entered a restaurant. The six were charged with assault and with disorderly conduct. Five other persons were accused of disorderly conduct.

The Hilton later sailed for Charleston, S. C., Jacksonville and Miami, Fla. Her sailing brought to 22 the number of ships which have cleared Baltimore since the strike began.

South Carolina Publishes Its Own News Weekly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—With the advent of the South Carolina Newsview some months ago, the Palmetto State, has set a precedent by launching the only known publication of its kind devoted exclusively to social, educational, political, economic, industrial and religious activities as they occur from week to week in a single American commonwealth.

The periodical is sub-titled the State-Wide Weekly News-Magazine.

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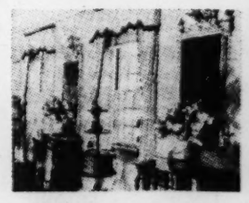
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Son-and-Dad Comradeship—As 'Group Insurance'

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Dads Go Into Action

Four in Partnership With Their 11-Year-Olds

In sending us the article which follows the writer included this explanation: "About a year ago I got from the Education Page the suggestion which four of us dads are actually carrying out. The results in the attitude and behavior of the boys are most satisfactory." —Editor.

By Robert Henry Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE old days on the farm it was easy for sons and dads to know each other; they were partners in planning and doing the daily work. Tied to a common task, they developed mutual sympathy and understanding.

But today! Dad spends eight or ten hours in his office; his evenings are commandeered by social and civic interests; the fag end of a hectic day now and then is all the time he has for Buddy. Small wonder that their ways so often lead apart.

One of four fathers, each of an 11-year-old son, feeling this growing estrangement, suggested to the other three that they take turns in going with the boys on sight-seeing trips. All were enthusiastic over the idea, and plans were made to carry it out.

That was over six months ago. In the meantime each of the dads has had a turn at being a boy with the boys, and it's a question as to who has enjoyed it more, boys or dads.

Outing for A Background

I took them to Dayton, Ohio, for a two-day outing, a total distance of 300 miles. We went chiefly to see airplanes, but took in other things along the way.

There were five boys in our party, one in addition to the gang; we do not want them to develop an us-four-and-no-more attitude.

We hadn't gone far when they began to sing—"On Wisconsin!" "Manchester College, Hail to Thee!" "O the Monkey Wrapped His Tail Around the Flag Pole." The chorister was the one who could catch his breath first and get going the loudest. They would sing two or even three songs at the same time.

Then they discussed baseball players. Some liked Warneke best: "The Deans are dizzy!" And there was always a dissenting opinion.

Theology and philosophy came next. "I can understand how God made the world and everything," said Harold, the most deliberate of the group, "but I can't understand who made God." "That's a miracle; you're not supposed to understand that," said Lorin, our lightning word-slinger.

Nothing Too Deep

Then they discussed the Italian-Ethiopian War. "They promised her colonies if she'd go into the World War, and then they didn't give her a thing; I don't blame her for taking Ethiopia; that's the way England got her colonies." "Yes, but why don't she pick on somebody her size; why don't she fight England? They're a bunch o' sissies to go down there and fight little Ethiopia."

Returning home the next evening their songs were a bit draggy; their debates became more personal; in fact some of the rebuttals turned out to be a slap on the face of an opponent. Finally they got to calling each other names—and what a torrent of epithets!

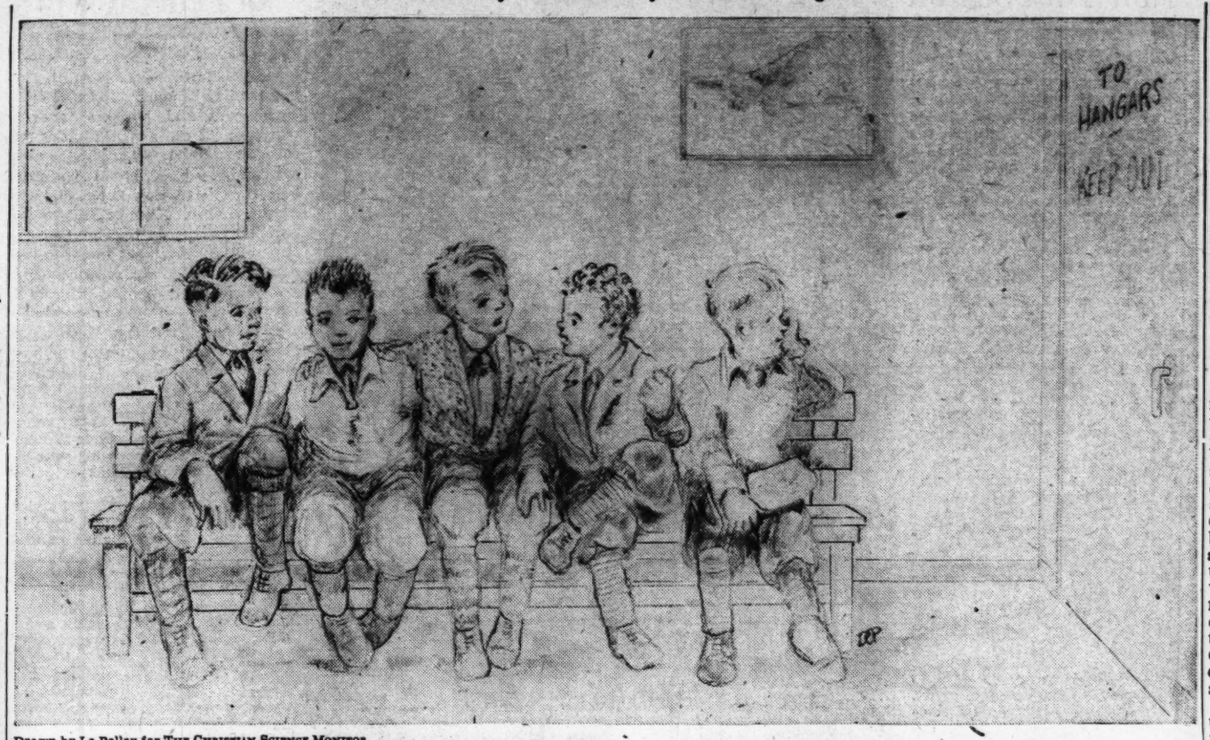
Two hours from home a sudden hush fell upon the company. While we were waiting for a stop-and-go signal I looked over my passengers. They were curled up in each other's arms, fast asleep. During the rest of the trip not a dozen words were spoken.

Idea Widely Appreciated

A bunch of 11-year-old boys, from the standpoint of the sight-seer, is no handicap at all. They are a key that unlocks any door you want to enter. For example, we wanted to take a dip in the pool at the Dayton Y. It was Saturday afternoon and the pool was occupied. But when they learned that we were a son-dad party, out for a good time for the boys, they sent me to the superintendent who made a special exception to the rules and allowed us to swim as long as the boys wanted to, and without charge.

At Wright Field we learned that visitors were not allowed to enter the hangars, a privilege that had been withdrawn because it had been abused. We made the usual round through laboratories and shops, hearing the guide's lecture, but seeing only a couple of planes. When we got back to headquarters the boys were visibly disappointed. I asked the man at the information desk if we might be allowed to go in the hangars, told him how we dads were taking turns at trips with the boys and said that in our visit to Dayton seeing the planes was the anticipated high spot.

"No use to talk about it; no exceptions are ever made."



Drawn by Le Pelley for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"There Were the Five, Lined Up on a Bench Against the Wall. . . . The Boys Are Still Talking About the Planes They Saw"

Drawn by Le Pelley for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"By This Means We Hope to Sell Ourselves to Our Sons"

"May I speak to the captain in charge of the airport?" I asked.

Permission was gruffly granted.

The captain heard my story, then turned to the guide: "You show this man and his boys anything they want to see."

We walked back to the lobby; there were my five, lined up on a bench against the wall. I twitched my index finger. They literally bounced from their seats; they knew that the road was clear.

The boys are still talking about the planes they saw.

We make our trips about once a month. Each dad pays all the expenses on his trip and when we have been once around we equalize the cost.

We have found the boys keen over doing a little shopping for themselves. The dad gives each one a small amount of money; then they go alone to the stores and make their purchases.

Co-operation From All

The editor of the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel gave two hours personally to show the boys and their dad the processes and machinery by which a newspaper is made. All the dads and mothers have now been duly instructed in the mechanics of newspaper making.

Another dad spent a day in Indianapolis with the boys. When they returned after this, their first, trip, John David said to me, "I think Mr. Schutz (the dad) enjoyed it as much as we did."

While we were in the Y pool at Dayton I was squatted on its edge, telling my son how to help in a stunt we were about to do together. The first thing I know I was gathering myself up out in the water. Looking toward the edge of the pool, I saw Lorin, gloating over his triumph—he had "upset the professor!" From that moment he and I have been the best of friends.

It sobered the youngsters a bit to go to bed at the Y that Friday night. For some of them it was their first night away from their mothers, but they were brave about it.

Their meals attracted a good deal of attention—hamburger sandwiches, ice cream cones and pop.

How did the boys behave? (I must answer this question put by their mothers.) *Tip-top!* They were on their toes every minute, full of talk, full of questions—little gentlemen.

After returning, I told Mrs. Miller that the first and firmest impression the two days' experience had registered in me was the dependability and courtesy of the boys. "Thanks a lot, Mr. Miller," I heard these gentlemanly words dozens of times.

Boys Come First

We dads have agreed that these excursions are not to be mere appendixes of lecture engagements and business trips. The boys are to be our first and only interest.

For the future we have in mind a number of places: Henry Ford's Greenfield Village, Turkey Run and the Shades, Culver Military Academy, the Gary steel mills, a big league baseball game, the Studebaker automobile factory at South Bend.

By this means we hope to sell ourselves to our sons, to convince them that we are for them, not against them, and incidentally, to win for ourselves the rich dividends of an investment in son-dad comradeship.

Standing by the Child

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Connecticut

Dear Friends:

In a family of five children, there are two older boys, about two years apart in age. The older boy, during the period while he attended high school, received much attention and approbation, both at home and without, because of the fine qualities which he expressed. He was a good scholar, an exemplary student, a fine athlete, and his conduct was above reproach.

The younger boy, on the contrary, was not inclined to study, received barely passing marks, and was often taken to task by his teachers because of his attitude toward work and his conduct in class. The remark was made that it didn't seem as if both boys could belong to the same family, and comparisons became frequent.

Realizing how these comparisons might affect the boy and also discerning somewhat the cause of the whole difficulty, I sought a closer companionship with him, and adopted a co-operative interest in his activities and interests. During a particularly trying period in which there were letters of protest from his teachers, I took the stand of refusing to condemn him or even to be irritated or annoyed over anything that was said. Naturally, I did not disregard the letters, but assured the teachers of my interest and desire to co-operate with them.

I particularly remember one report card which was brought home with marks of failure. Not a word of censure was given, although it could be seen that he fully expected it and was warned that he might expect it. I told him that I knew he could do better and that I had absolute faith in his ability to succeed. Tears came into his eyes and he said that he guessed I was the only one who felt that way about him.

This seemed to be a turning point, and as time went on, the old traits of character just seemed to drop away. No special effort was made to assist him in the actual doing of his work, knowing that this was his own demonstration. The past two years have brought great joy in the knowledge that the attitude I took was right. Progress became so marked that at the close of the last school year he attained the honor roll. He has become very manly in appearance and a friend noticing this remarked that because of the qualities of cleanness, neatness and order which he expressed, he would surely stand out in a crowd. This is not said with pride, but with deep gratitude, and I find that in the home he has become more helpful, lovable and obedient in a great degree. He now has many friends and is well spoken of in the community and in school.

During a period of financial difficulty, the two oldest children were able to secure good positions and contributed generously to the support of the home. Each child has been made to feel that as he was part of the home, there were certain tasks that belonged to him, and in this way many fine qualities have been brought out. Children can truly be a blessing in the home.

(Mrs.) M. H. D.

Helped Them Get Their Bearings

California

Dear Editor:

I find camp life does many things for many children. In one home of a relative there were seven children. They had been born within a short range of time and the mother had been a very busy woman. When they were partially grown it was found that two of the boys, at the time eleven and thirteen, made constant disturbance in the home. They seemed to get on each other's nerves and never to agree and soon they were causing trouble with all the children. There was constant strife and dissension even over the most trivial cause. Both parents took a strenuous hand to change things, as they wanted harmony and kindly feeling to prevail in their home. Too, they realized that small hatreds and constant bickerings were leading many people into tragic crimes today. Just such things as small quarrels among children sometimes led to serious consequences if let go, they firmly believed.

Many people thought they should separate the children for a time and they had almost agreed to do this when one night the mother, pondering as many mothers do, their daytime problems in night-time leisure, thought out a different plan. She proposed to her husband the next day that they send the two boys to a good camp. At once the father thought they should be sent to different camps.

But the mother had a different idea. She felt that they must work out this problem together. She felt that separating them might make them come back to harmonious living for a short time but the old discord would soon be on top again. No, she felt they should go to camp together. So off they went.

Nothing was said to the camp leaders of their problem. The parents did not want anyone but the boys themselves to work on it. The boys were not even told that they were going because the parents hoped for a reform.

The parents waited for three weeks before they made a trip to the camp, so they were eager to hear reports from the boys and the camp leaders. The two boys were just as eager to tell of their doings, but what was the surprise of the mother when Joe began to tell her first of all what a fine record in camp Bill was making.

"He is the best diver here now," Joe told both parents. "He just seems to take to the water and he does fine. When we go in this morning I want you to watch his special dive."

But later Bill had his say: "You ought to see the things Joe has made in the manual training shop. I can't understand why he has never tried to make things before. He is a wizard with tools. You can't see what he is starting now as it is to be a surprise to take home."

Even yet the parents were not hoping for a complete change of feeling among the two brothers. But as the visit to camp wore on the parents knew there had been a decided change in the appreciation of one boy for the other. It seemed that the first week both boys had been a bit homesick and so had relied on each other for comfort. Then their happy association with all the other boys and their practice in camp co-operation showed them that harmony works for success and happiness and the boy who did not go in for these things all the time slowed up the whole happiness of the entire camp.

Then when Bill took to the water with such credit it opened Joe's eyes to a pride in his brother and equally so when Joe turned out the best piece of work in the shop. Bill gloried in his skill. They would have been ashamed to have quarreled here in camp where harmony was so stressed by the leaders and so they found all the little silly bickerings they had so frequently engaged in at home to be fading out of their lives.

Nor did this end with camp days. Bill had a new interest in his summer fun all the rest of the vacation period. He taught small boys to swim and dive and he was glad when Joe wanted him to help him with a special dive. And when Joe of his own accord made a shoe-shining outfit for Bill to surprise him on his birthday the old feeling of conflict seemed to die a natural death.

(Mrs.) J. R. L.

Initiative

I must ask questions that are worth while.

I must try to think of original problems that will help our work.

I must volunteer helpful suggestions and information.

I must keep the recitation going, never allowing it to lag.

I must call attention to current articles or discoveries or public affairs relating to our work.

I must suggest and organize games at the recess period to keep children constantly exercising.

I must do useful things without being told.

I must always try to do more than is required.

I must learn "to do the right thing at the right time" without being told.

I must be able to stand up before a group of people and speak in a self-possessed, dignified manner.

I must never allow my mother or father to do anything for me that I can do myself.

I must insist upon taking responsibility as soon as I am able to handle it.

—From "A Key to Success," a Character-Education booklet used by Lyndale School pupils.

Building Character

6—Some Questions Answered, Summaries Made

By Agness Boysen

Principal of the Lyndale School, Minneapolis, Minn.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN DEPARTING from traditional habits of grading and promotions, naturally there arise inquiries in regard to outcomes and procedures. I shall endeavor to answer briefly a few of the questions that come to us repeatedly.

1. *How did your system affect scholarship?*

The first year we introduced our system, we resolved to turn our gaze from curriculum demands and give the character development of the individual child our first consideration. When we decided on this course of action, the teachers expressed some doubt as to the results of the testing at the end of the semester. We concluded, however, that the gain made by the children in self-confidence and original endeavor would be worth the sacrifice in grades. However, when the testing time finally came, much to our surprise, we found that our pupils had made a score higher than any of previous years. That was our first indication that growth in character includes growth in scholarship.

This has been proved to us many times since then. We have continued to take the city-wide tests and have always achieved a fair score. We receive, at regular intervals, the grades of our former pupils who are attending junior high school. Our pupils have always maintained a good average, except in cases of supposed low mental ability or in cases where we have not had a fair chance to implant ideals. The turnover at our school is very large. In 1934-35, it was 111 per cent; in 1935-36 it was 108 per cent. Many of our pupils remain with us from one month to a year. We are seldom satisfied with results when they leave us, although we endeavor to make some helpful impressions during their stay.

Necessary Choice

Conclusions regarding the effectiveness of our system have been arrived at through our own observations, the voluntary expressions of gratitude from the parents, appreciative comments from the neighborhood, and the reports of the pupils' contributions after they leave us. While we are interested in academic progress, we are now confident that character building should be paramount. It is necessary in education to make a choice.

2. *What do you do about promotions?*

We promote children who are conscientious and sincere, who are industrious and earnest regardless of academic ability. We believe that retardation is usually a detriment to the child. This accords with the best educational practice today. Twice, with the permission of the parents, we have retained pupils in their grades who were bright in their subjects, but unreliable and non-cooperative in other situations. This is possible with our enriched curriculum today without allowing the interest of the child to suffer. We explained to these pupils that in life, people are usually promoted because of their integrity and trustworthiness, and that promotions rarely come through academic ability alone. They were somewhat surprised at our stand but were fair enough to see the reasonableness of it. They settled down to work at once and within a year had made up the lost grade. This experience changed their attitude toward work and responsibility.

In a Different Light

Occasionally it seems wise for a child who is earnest and industrious to repeat a grade in order to gain a better foundation. At such times we talk with him as we would with an adult, explaining the situation and asking him what he thinks would be the wise thing to do. Usually he is aware of his own lack and practically always decides to repeat the grade. We are careful to explain the situation to the other children so that they learn to respect his decision and he is considered with honor rather than disgrace. Too long have children suffered the humiliation of "not passing." Few realize the suffering that some pupils have experienced through ridicule and condemnation. I sincerely believe that the elimination of the old type of report card and a kinder, wiser handling of promotions would do much to eliminate fear and worry from the mind of the child.

3. *Do you use achievement tests?*

We do; but never as an instrument to worry the pupil or teacher. If tests are employed by the individual teacher for her own information, they are valuable, but if used as a means of judging the success of either the teacher or pupil they are undesirable. Tests are available to the teachers at any time they feel the necessity for measuring their own accomplishments. Speed tests are often employed as a game. In this way, they do no harm to the slow child but stimulate him to greater activity. We desire to admit no practice in the classroom which might tend to impair the joy and spontaneity of either pupils or teacher.

We object to accepting, without question, the results of intelligence tests. Many boys and girls who have low intelligence quotients have, in later years, developed a remarkable ability along some particular line. It is dangerous to allow a child to believe that he is mentally inferior and doomed to this verdict for life. This type of child especially needs encouragement to go forward. His accomplishments may not lie along the path of academic ability, but he may have something else of great value to give the world. Thomas A. Edison during his school days passed for a dunce, but his wise mother overcame such impressions and spurred him on to greater effort which resulted in his marvelous contributions to mankind.

We do not approve of tests that claim to measure character. The greatest things in life cannot be measured. The one and only way to estimate character is to consider results expressed in the life of the individual.

Honest Self-Evaluation

The object of our system of character building is to develop in the child honest self-evaluation accompanied by a sincere desire for self-improvement. One of the greatest steps in spiritual progress is the ability to uncover and cast out our own weaknesses of character.

Love is the basis of character building. It inspires, guides, governs, and controls our conduct if we are sincere. This is not a vacillating, self-indulgent, weak quality which is sometimes called love, but it is that condition of thought which is always wise, tender, compassionate, patient, refusing to countenance evil in any form. This love experienced by a teacher is the motive power which eliminates weariness and discouragement and enables her to lift the lives of her pupils to higher accomplishments and nobler ideals. A much-loved college professor said to our class some years ago, "When in doubt as to the correct method of teaching, use the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians as your guide." I have found that this advice never fails.

(Last of six Saturday articles.)

Choosing Books For Children's Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One Christmas a small girl, who had always received many books as gifts, informed her mother and all her other relatives that she wanted anything for gifts but a book. When Christmas morning arrived the child was in tears because she had no books to read. Her mother then brought out a surprise gift of some good books, which had been intended for an older child. The little girl was delighted and the mother realized that she had found the reason for the lack of desire for books. The ones received on former occasions had been too young for the child whose mentality was far in advance of her years.

It is important to choose books within the child's grasp and one cannot always do this by going to a bookstore and asking for a book for a child of a certain age. It is often a good idea to choose a book on some subject in which one knows the child is interested. Or, one may give a gift certificate and allow the mother, teacher or child to make the choice.

Drawn by Le Pelley for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Two Hours From Home a Sudden Hush Fell Upon the Company. I Looked Over My Passengers. They Were Curled Up in Each Other's Arms, Fast Asleep"

The first of four illustrated articles on

The Dance in Education

by Margaret Lloyd, known as an authority on the Art of the Dance, will run next Tuesday on this page, the others following on consecutive Tuesdays.

These articles are believed to be among the first to discuss the Art of the Dance as a serious development of the modern curriculum.—Editor.

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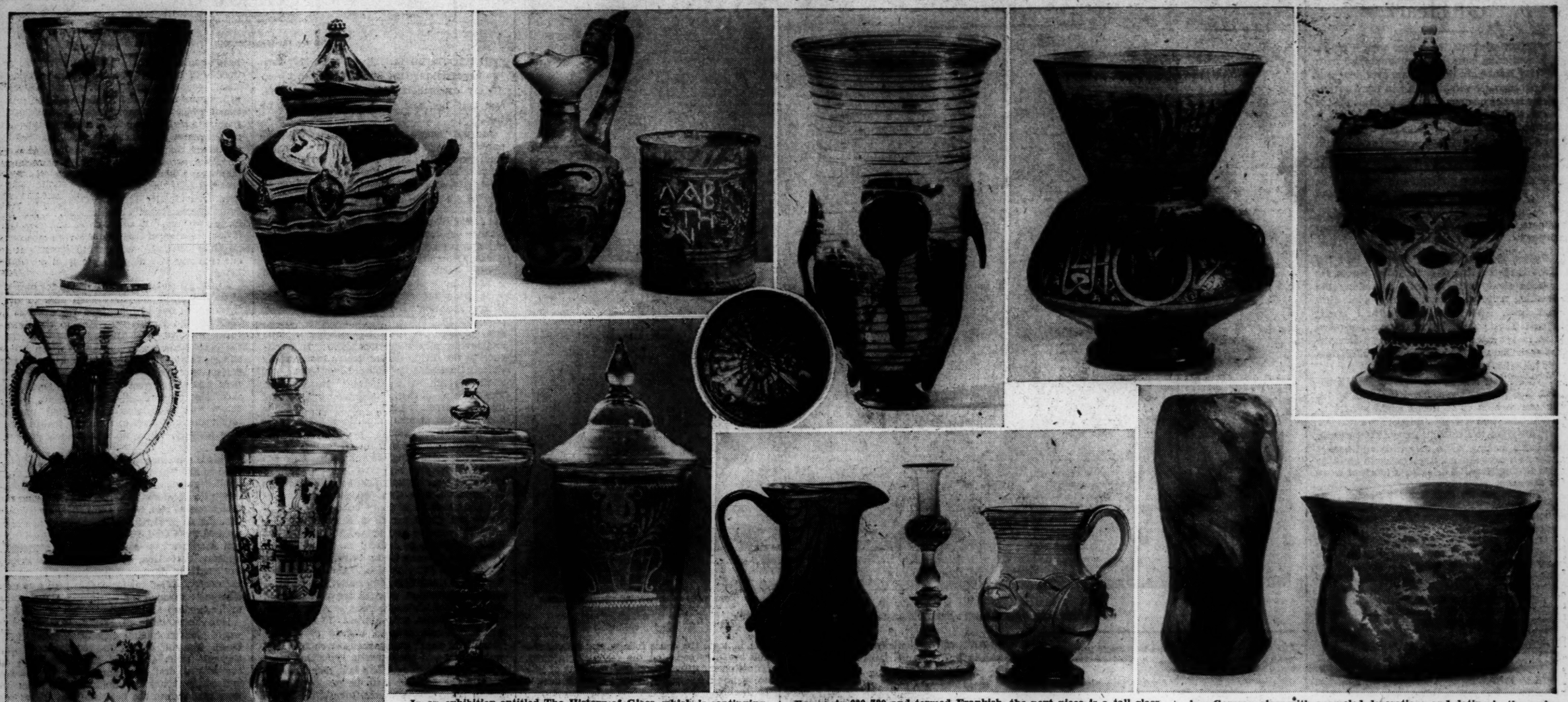


In an exhibition entitled The History of Glass, which is continuing at the Metropolitan Museum of Art through Nov. 29, there is an astonishing display of examples dating from 1490 B. C. to the present time. These come chiefly from numerous countries of the old world.

Here, in the upper row at the left, is an Egyptian goblet in opaque turquoise blue which dates 1490 B. C. Next is a Roman urn, the hands of white running through a purple body on which small molded reliefs appear. Then follow two other Roman examples, a jug trimmed with colored glass threads applied to the surface, and a mold-blown beaker, or tumbler, with ribbing, wreaths and letters. Made in Central Europe in 600-700 and termed Frankish, the next piece is a tall glass with wound thread decoration and bold attached ornaments. Next to the last in the upper row is a Syrian mosque lamp, elaborately enameled and gilded, and dating about 1275. Last in the upper row is a Venetian covered beaker with curiously wavy surface and with brilliant colored nubbles ornamenting its surface.

The circle in the center shows a Roman bowl of millefiori type of design, similar to that of New England paperweights made a century ago, although this may be 12 to 15 centuries old. At the extreme left in the center, is a Venetian vase made about 1700. At the left bottom, is a German glass with enameled decorations and dating in the early 1800's. Another German work of about 1700 is the tall covered glass cup, gorgeously decorated with an heraldic design in colors. Next are two pieces of American glass—a covered cup and a covered beaker of the type made by Stiegel and others, about 1800. The same date applies to the two pitchers and the candlestick between them, which are South Jersey in origin. Two vases made by Louis C. Tiffany of New York, between 1904 and 1913 complete the group. The one at the extreme right is a technical imitation of the iridescence of ancient excavated gold cups and archaic glass.

Glass of Twenty-one Centuries

New York

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEFORE the time of recorded history—that is, before 3200 B. C.—the quartz sand with lime impurities and soda found in the Egyptian desert was fused at low temperatures, colored with mineral compounds and used to glaze hard objects. At a later period beads, amulets and hollow vessels were crudely shaped from partially cooled, melted glass. By 1500 B. C. this was the technique practiced in Egypt.

At this latter point begins the visual review of glass vessels now current at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which rehearses the glass-making art of the centuries from 1490 B. C. to 1936.

The evolving drama is opened by an opaque, monochrome turquoise-blue goblet, bearing the name Thutmose III, which is one of the three vessels thus inscribed which have survived destruction. It is illustrated on this page. The Egyptians never made a transparent glass, nor did they blow their vessels, but instead modeled them. The most customary decoration was formed by thin-drawn rods wound around the object while it was still soft, so that they sank into the surface forming horizontal bands of color. The surface was then manipulated with a metal tool in a manner to drag these bands up and down in wave or chevron formation. Egyptian glass design confined itself to small objects, seldom more than four or five inches high. The shapes did not express any feeling for the potentialities of the material, which was at that time regarded as a metal and consequently molded in imitation of metal, stone or pottery utensils.

The First Blown Glass

Imitative shapes continued through the Greek period, which began in the 600's B. C., and they persisted until, in the Roman era, at the dawn of the first Christian century, the blowpipe for glass was invented. This metamorphosed the appearance, forms and uses of glass, transforming a recalcitrant material into a ductile one and an opaque substance into one that was transparent. Also, it made practical use for large and serviceable utensils, so that glass entered the lists as a competitor of pottery.

A second innovation followed closely on the blowpipe—the blowing of glass into molds. It enabled the production of vessels bearing forms like flowers, fruits, animals and human heads; or ribs and grooves of simpler shapes. The beaker in one of our illustrations shows ribbing, wreaths and lettering thus impressed. The jug beside it is mold-blown and is trimmed with richly colored glass threads, applied to the surface instead of being embedded as in the Egyptian technique. Another striking example of opaque glass in bands may be studied in the monochrome urn depicted on this page. The ground is purple and the bands are white adorned with small reliefs.

Millefiori (a thousand flowers) adopted later by the Venetians and given its name by them, is illustrated here by a Roman bowl. Rods of different colored glass were welded into bundles, then cut, into sections, sometimes obliquely, in other cases horizontally, or even in a perpendicular direction. A number of sections were then pressed into a mold with molten glass and fused together. Onyx decoration made use of a similar technique, except that the threads were melted into a ball which was subsequently blown.

Gilt and cut glass in several varieties are also exhibited in the Roman section, which supplies an almost complete picture of national techniques. Because these techniques are the same ones which were practiced down the centuries, and which are still employed, it is worth while to study them.

The world of antiquity merged into the Christian civilization without bringing about any revolution in glassmaking. Very little early Christian work has survived, but among the examples found in the Roman catacombs and burial places, are large uncolored vessels showing designs ground out with cutting wheels; also, a certain amount of gilt glass. This technique, too, was classical, and consisted of placing gold leaf on a surface, cutting it into a design and then sealing it in under a top layer of glass. In Frankish soil have been found pieces dating from the 600's and 700's, mold-blown and decorated with colored threads and applied forms. Such a vase is illustrated.

Mosque Lamp of About 1250

This exhibition presents valuable examples of Muhammudan glass, which reached its peak of excellence in the 1100's, when gilded and enameled objects were made for mosques and the court. Syria was the center of this manufacture and Arab craftsmen were past masters of enameling and gilding. Illustrated is a mosque lamp of about 1250, typical of their work.

Venice practiced glassmaking from about 1000 on, its designs expressing the splendor of the city, its gaiety, the fluent rhythms of the sea in which its islands lie. The industry was established on the island of Murano, in the Adriatic, during the 1200's. There today out of the mouths of blowpipes, exquisite bubbles of variegated forms and colors still take shape and clothe themselves with a certain permanence.

In the 1500's Venetian glass rode on the crest of fashion all through civilized Europe. It has always been frail, not constituted for cutting, though it was sometimes engraved with diamond-point. Shapes, however, rather than decoration interested the Venetian craftsmen, and they adored fantastic ornament such as winged creatures and flying forms. They took over and developed the Roman technhiques for millefiori glass, as has been stated, and also mosaic glass, and they executed "lace" and "net" glass and used an oxide of tin to produce "milk" glass. They frosted their surfaces and adorned them with imitations of gems.

Early German Examples

Germany's unique contributions between 1200 and 1500 were her pieces of Wald (forest) glass, thus named on account of its clear green color. The exhibition includes a number of goblets typical of this fabric. Later, the Germans learned the art of enameling, and in this collection is shown a magnificent beaker enameled with the crest of the Holy Roman Emperor and dated 1587.

Illustrated on this page is an eighteenth century enameled beaker, not dissimilar in method to the earlier one. German craftsmen excelled also in various techniques of cutting and engraving on a colorless and very hard lime glass of their own manufacture. They invented, too, a special type of ruby glass.

Both Moorish and Venetian influences are evident in Spanish work. In France, during the centuries so far recorded, glass means colored windows for her great churches and cathedrals. In England was produced in the 1600's a remarkably hard and brilliant glass, whose particular quality was the sparkle with which it reflected light. This inspired the faceting so characteristic of English ware.

In the Early 1800's

Empire and Biedermeyer styles in glass were scarcely less evident in the 1800's than in furniture. Germany and Austria in particular produced fine cutting and engraving and rich work in translucent enamels. Technical research and a new understanding of what may be demanded of machinery led to new adaptations of old techniques. Czechoslovakia contributed cased glass, in which several layers in different colors are superimposed and the top layer cut away to form a pattern.

France stands today pre-eminent in experiment and achievement. Such men as Gallé, Decorchement, Laliqué, Marinot, who discovered the beauty of bubbled glass, once called imperfect; Navarre and others are well represented in the exhibition. Austria, Germany, Sweden, Czechoslovakia are now all in the advance guard of glass development.

Two Centuries of American Glass

America absorbed the traditions of Europe and modified them to suit her own needs and temperament. Colonial glasshouses were manned by English and European craftsmen, but American glass was manufactured primarily for use and showed sturdy shapes and bright colors.

A type labeled in the exhibition, "South New Jersey" was created under the inspiration of Caspar Wistar and it influenced the output of New York State and New England. It was heavy and blown, as exemplified in two pitchers and a candlestick belonging to about 1800, here illustrated.

Stiegel glass, of the same period, may be either clear or colored and is characterized by patterns expanded from the first moldings. This technique was a contriolution to glass manufacture and gives richness and elaboration. In pressed glass America made in 1827 a second individual contribution to techniques. In a lower-priced product it imitated cut glass, but it wore rounded edges and lacked the brilliance of cut ware.

In the twentieth entury Louis Comfort Tiffany reproduced by technical means the iridescence which time has given to some ancient glass.

The Steuben factory in Corning, N. Y., has developed a crystal of unusual purity, and today stands in the forefront of the glass industry in America. Sidney Waugh has cut a series of pieces for them, remarkable for their architectural quality and for their chaste but imaginative designs.

Combines Awning and Blinds

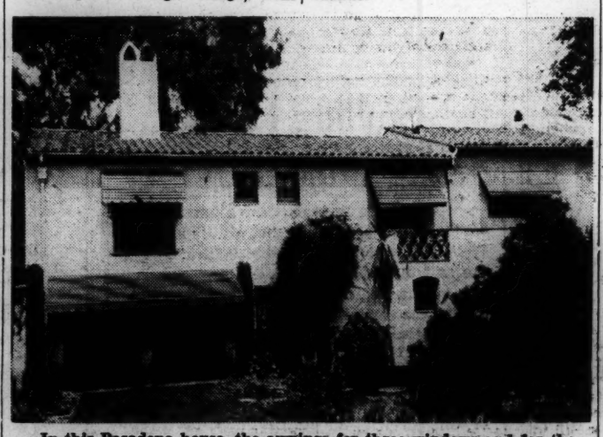
Pasadena, Calif.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY southern California homes are blossoming forth with a combination of awning, shades, and Venetian blinds. Already several installations of the movable-blade window visors of wood and steel are testing the guarantee of the local manufacturer that they will last as long as the houses they grace. Window problems are quite an item to every resident. Consciously or unconsciously he is affected by the varied functions of vision, light, ventilation, adornment, and heat-control, expected from windows.

Tiers of movable blades of natural cedar lend themselves to the architectural appointments of exteriors as well as to durability in function. The blades are fastened to an angle-iron framework fastened to the building, all metal parts rust proofed. The blades are controlled from within the house, where simple manipulations change the amount of light and air striking the window pane. Unlike shutters or blinds, the new furnishing does not hug the window but extends outward, awning-like, on the hypotenuse of a right triangle. Each blade is only a few inches in width, offering pleasing horizontal lines that do not gape even when fully extended.

When open, circulation of air is not hindered, and light can be reflected into the room on a dull day. This feature of light range, from deep shade to direct sunlight, also assists in the control of heat from outside.



In this Pasadena house, the awnings for three windows and for the porch are made of wood slats which work like a Venetian blind. So, they can be turned up edgewise to let in all possible light, or closed tightly together to shut out both light and rain.

Portrait Detail, Courtesy Massachusetts Historical Society

Three positions of what might be called an outside Venetian blind, which functions as a blind and as an awning.

Add Credit Line

A CREDIT line should have been connected with the pictures and drawings which accompanied the article on Gore Place printed on this page Oct. 24—an omission which we regret.

The portrait of Christopher Gore is from a photograph by the courtesy of the Massachusetts Historical Society, while the plans of the house were by courtesy of the Historic American Buildings Survey.

Cottage Colors

THREE attractive color schemes for cottages are based on cream yellow, light gray and a pale green. With the cream yellow used for the body of the cottage, a deep brown roof is effective. White trim and green shutters complete the yellow-brown combination.

With the pale green body, a deep green roof goes well. White for the trim and gray for the shutters will combine harmoniously with the greens. If gray is selected as a body color, ivory trim and shutters will go exceptionally well with a dark red roof.

Products of Mexican Crafts

Chicago

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BROUGHT from villages and far-away towns beyond the Rio Grande, Mexican crafts have been collected into one section of a State street department store for exhibition and sale. Sarapes, lacquer ware, pottery, baskets, table linen, all in the most colorful Mexican patterns, are not of the quality usually found by tourists. In fact, the searchers for these interesting decorative crafts sought them out by airplane, automobile, burro and even on foot. They went into the homes themselves, into the markets and into far out-of-the-way villages, to procure from the peons the products of their own hands.

Choice Craft Work Offered

For home-loving people who want just a little special lacquered bowl on this table, or an unusual basket over by the little chair, or some special colors in a luncheon set, the Mexican exhibit which Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., call El Patio offers very choice craft work for the home. Visitors cannot only wander around enjoying the vivid colors and patterns so inherent in Mexican crafts, but if they are fortunate they may find one of the travelers who did the buying. Then they may hear interesting tales of the picturesque native life and the background from which the articles were culled—something which always makes an object in the home more fascinating.

One of the most interesting phases of a trip to Mexico, according to Mrs. Ruth W. Lee, is the visit to the craft villages—the small Aztec towns around Toluca—where in each one a different craft is practiced. The homespun cloths and bedspreads on display in the exhibit were made in Croyvacac, where the people in the entire village make these woven fabrics.

There are baskets of many colors and shapes. Large natural-colored ones have designs in reds, greens and blues, round ones are for darning work, little ones for cards. All came from the village of Santa Ana, where men are all basket makers. Table covers and mats, embroidered bags, belts came from Almoloyn.

Mexican Sarapes Shown

The vari-colored blankets are the sarapes which the Mexican uses for his coat by day and his blankets by night. They came from Guadalupita, the town of the blanket weavers. There looms click in every home. The entire sarape industry can be seen in a single one of them, from the carding of the wool to the finished blanket, Mrs. Lee explained. Entering a large square patio of a Mexican peasant house, she got a glimpse of men sitting at large upright looms weaving their bright-colored blankets. The boys of the family shear the sheep and clean the wool. In a dark corner of the one-room house the mother cards the wool and the daughter spins it on a native wheel. It takes the father two weeks to complete one sarape and he will tell you that it washes beautifully and wears indefinitely.

The pottery exhibit is unusually interesting. Three distinct types are shown, indicating three periods in Mexican history. The Ozxaca pottery, in beige and white designs, is copied from the frescoes of ancient Zapotec palaces. That from Talavera shows the Spanish influence of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. From the modern workshops comes the Guadalajara pottery, with native scenes painted free hand, featuring cactus, burros, and mountain scenes.

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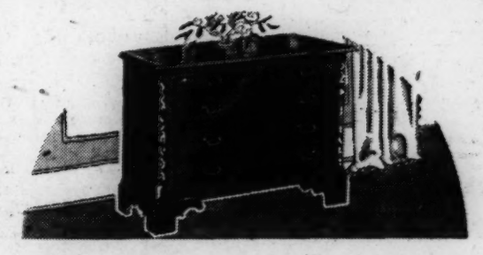

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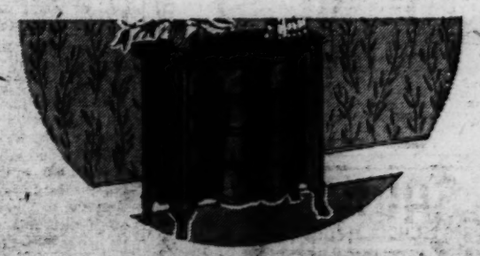

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The Home Forum

Jimmy Has a Change Of Heart

JIMMY shut his front door with a quiet-shattering bang. I looked up startled from my front-yard raking. I am ever delighted to hold converse with Jimmy, and I can usually divine by the manner in which he descends the steps whether he makes his way towards a planned destination or saunters down, with no objective, in search of something to do. If the latter is the case, I stand some chance of obtaining a brief tête-à-tête. On this day, he was quite obviously occupied only with what he held in his hand, a generous cut of bread thickly topped with peanut butter.

"Hello, Jimmy," I said. "I'm going to rest a minute. Want to come and sit on my front steps?"

* * *

JIMMY STEPPED OFF the sidewalk into the thick lawn-covering of dried yellow leaves. He shuffled slowly over toward me, making the swishing noise of a small steam engine. Now and then, between mouthfuls, he'd shrill: "Toot! Toot!" Belatedly answering my question, he sat down on the steps. "Might as well," he said. The sandwich finished, he pulled from his pocket a large purple-red apple.

"Would you like half of it?' he said. I declined. He vigorously polished the fruit on his sweater, held it up so that I might admire its sheen, and then crunched into it.

"Tib's going to a costume party at five o'clock. Mother's making her a silly cape and bonnet out of an old red coat. She's going to be Little Red Riding Hood." I detected a touch of scorn in his voice.

"Weren't you invited, Jimmy?" I asked sympathetically.

"Sure. I can go if I want to, but I'm too old to go to parties."

"Oh," I said. Jimmy concentrated on his apple. At length he tossed the core into the street, wiped his hands, I grieve to say, on his trousers, and continued, "Anyway, it's sissy to dress up!"

Two little girls frisking along from the block below stopped on the walk before us. One said:

"Going to the party, Jimmy?"

"Nope."

"Tib going?" asked the other.

"Yup."

"I am too, as a sailor boy!"

"And I'm going as a Dutch girl," said the smaller of the two, a tiny yellow-haired child with forget-me-not eyes, "and wear a blue dress with a white apron and cap and wooden shoes." I could imagine the charming ridiculous figure she would make stumbling over the rugs in her sabots; and I wished for a moment that I were going to the party too.

* * *

"SEE," SAID JIMMY as the girls walked on, "didn't I tell you? Just a bunch of babies!" Then suddenly he called to the hastening figures:

"Is Robert going?"

"I dunno," one of them answered. "He won't tell us! He says he might and he mightn't." That seemed information to ponder on. I broke into the reflections:

"If you *were* going, Jimmy, what would you wear?"

"Oh, that would be easy. I could wear my overalls and go as a farmer, or a smock of Mother's and make a cardboard whachamajigger—you know, those things they dirty up with paint—and wear Tib's beret and be an artist." He was so glib with his ideas that I surmised that they were not extemporaneous.

The door of my neighbor's house shut noisily again. This time it was little Tib running, sparkling, toward us. "The party's in two hours. I'm going to carry a basket and wear my new patent leather shoes." She looked at Jimmy. "Too bad you aren't going!"

"And pin a tail on a donkey and play spin the platter? No, sir! I'm going to stay home and listen to Dick Tracy on the radio." I thought I detected less certainty in the voice than in the words. Possibly Robert's "might" was still throwing its echo.

Tib danced up and down on the sidewalk. "Well, you'll miss a lot of sandwiches and ice-cream and chocolate cake and s'prises!"

* * *

I HAVE, IN times past, known Tib to be subtly persuasive, but she looked innocent and uncalculating enough, as, running restlessly around the corner of the house, she jumped over my tempting sofa-cushion pile of leaves. Jimmy, submerged in thought, spoke little. I drew his attention to a boy across the street, hurrying past with a gold crown in his hand. Jimmy watched him out of sight. "Sidney must be going," he said. After a pause. "If I did go, I wouldn't be a sissy old king."

"You might be a pirate, Jimmy," I helped. "I'd lend you a red sash and my gold hoop earrings."

"Yes, a pirate would be something. I could stick my scout knife in my sash. But, shucks—"

He stopped speaking to watch a passing truck. Leaning forward, he followed its progress down the street. "Yup, that's the milk wagon that brings the ice-cream. It's stopping at the Harper's!" Jimmy walked down to the street, gazing in the direction the truck had taken.

* * *

I LOOKED OVER Jimmy's head at the ivy reddening on the apartment house across the way. The sun gilded the leaf-edges and mellowed the fallen leaves on ground and walks. The trees, bordering the street, freed of their foliage except for a few stubborn dangling leaves, bowed their branches gracefully. The air, for all the autumn look of things, was cozily warm. Jimmy broke into my thoughts.

"Two gallons!" he called. He came slowly back toward me, kicking sideways at the leaves. "Maybe," he said, " I could get Robert to go, and we could get out of playing the games, and help Mrs. Harper in the kitchen." He caught the smile I was attempting to conceal. Just occasionally the adult that Jimmy will sometime be shines through his eyes when he laughs at himself. I caught a glimpse of that older Jimmy peeping out then. It was just a flash followed by a faintly sheepish grin.

"Anyway, could you have those ear-rings and the sash ready at half-past four? I might call for them. I think I'll go and look for Robert."

* * *

THERE WAS A diffident swagger in his turn for departure. Still self-conscious about his change of heart, he turned to make it right. It was the adult Jimmy again who grinned and spoke:

"As Mother said last night when I had three helpings of stew and dumplings, 'growing boys need lots of food, you know.'"

C. C. R.

By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A TREE: *An Etching by Emily Burling Waite*

BECAUSE of the particular vitality of the etched line, it lends itself satisfactorily to depiction of growing things. Rembrandt, of exceedingly high sensibility, transmitted to the plate with the most tenuous line the Dutch countryside, the flat stretches of lowlands, thatched cottages, and trees. The quivering, restless line served him in very expressive manner. In later times other etchers returned to nature, Lepère in France, Seymour Haden in England. Invariably they found aquaforte responsive.

This portrait of a tree, by Emily Burling Waite, displays enterprise, for the tree is brought prominently to the foreground, disclosing its special qualities, placing extra responsibility on the etcher. She must trace the boughs, and branches, and twigs that are visible, indicate the dense foliage, and convey the full broad spread, and the feeling of growth. The etcher depends upon the gyrations of line to impart this completed idea and she does it creditably.

D. A.

Evergreen Previsited

(Courtesy of Nicholas Pumble)

CLASPED in the stillness of the mountain's arms
A forest slumbered, safe from men's alarms,
Each ledge of moss, each slow-maturing tree
Green where the wind had planted it, and free
From alien threat, an ageless virgin wood
So dense that many a glen and cliffside stood
Still unawakened by the light of noon;
And in the midnight watches of the moon
Only the owl's wing stirred the air, and only
The night wind went that way, it was so lonely.

Yet here spring brought her choicest moods, each day
Some promise half withheld, to make delay
With April snow and slowly opening leaf,
That her full beauty might not seem too brief.

And summer came with soft rains to persuade
A deeper music from the murmuring glade,
And over the peaks each noon she built anew
White dreams against the dream of endless blue.

Then autumn hushed the summer weariness
To shadowy sleep, sleep without stir or stress,
No tree branch moved, no streamlet's voice was loud,
And every peak was hooded with a cloud.
Oh, what a kingdom then! On such a time—

On such a time, a century ago,
A hunter pitched his tent there in the snow
And loved that spot, and in the following spring
Came with his ax, and daily laboring
Through April's pouts and sighings, slowly made
A field of sunlight in between the shade
Of the high-woven wood, and for his use
Felled the green cloud of pine and the grave spruce,
And by the years that saw his sons full grown
His fields were stumpless, and no more alone
His cabin stood.
For all that he had seen
He called the little village, Evergreen.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Adventures of an Impecunious Traveler

WE HAD £20 each to travel with, and on that sum, after consulting Messrs. Gaze, we proposed to 'do' Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, Malines, Antwerp, Rotterdam, The Hague, Delft, Leyden, Haarlem and Amsterdam. And we 'did' them all, with £1 to spare, by mapping out our route for each day with transatlantic method, but allowing a margin always for prolonged enthusiasm, sketching, and other causes of delay. Antwerp, indeed, was the only place which we rather scamped, because the hotel proved so dear and its Vesuvio so eruptive. Our flight from it, jolting and swaying over the cobble-stones to the station, provided us with all the anxieties and sensations which we had missed on our Channel crossing. Elsewhere we missed little or nothing which Baedeker held to be worth seeing.

So long as one is young enough to carry one's own suit-case, and to put up now and then with petty discomforts, traveling in forma pauperis is the best of adventures, and the most instructive. Of course the guest at a Palace or an Embassy meets famous personages, but the attention due to them has to be subtracted from the store available for studying the country and its works of art. In even worse case is the visitor who passes from a grand hotel in one place to a grand hotel, exactly like it, in another. The hotel becomes the inevitable centre of his little limited world. The car from its door takes him with the same impartiality to the Forum or the Louvre; to Pompeii, the Acropolis or the Pyramids, returning him in due course to the same cosmopolitan table d'hôte. The super-efficient hotel service shields him from real contact with the people of the country: its information bureau saves him from the trouble and the thrills of exploration. Admitting its many conveniences for those who have definite business in a place, its cleanliness and its admirable plumbing, the hôtel de luxe has something to answer for as a contributory to international misunderstanding.

The impecunious tourist, in sheer self-defence, has to observe and to learn. He has to find his way for himself, and so comes across much that is hidden from the rich, as they are whirled, patronizing and unseeing, from one show-place to the next. Having no interpreter he must struggle with the language, make the acquaintance of ordinary folk, eat and drink as they do, and find every day fresh little adventures among them. Having no more than the stars in his Baedeker to guide him, his reactions to each new spectacle are unbiased. If some constellations disappoint, a single asterisk now and then will prove a veritable Sirius. He travels the farthest who travels alone—or nearly so.—C. J. HOLMES, in "Self and Partners (Mostly Self)." (London: Constable. New York: Macmillan.)

"Length of days"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN PROVERBS (3:1, 2) we read, "My son, forget not my law; but let thine heart keep my commandments: for length of days, and long life, and peace, shall they add to thee."

Are not "length of days, and long life, and peace" what humanity has eagerly sought throughout the ages? Today, individuals are running hither and thither in search of relief from disease, or endeavoring to acquire a competency so that neither age nor misfortune can deprive them of the necessaries of daily life. Fear of national extinction has, in some form or other, laid hold of many nations. Thus nations are seeking social, economic, or national perpetuity in the theory of self-sufficiency. Verily, the desire for long life and peace is imperishable!

On page 104 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives this loving counsel and guidance that humanity may understand and intelligently utilize God's law: "In obedience to the divine nature, man's individuality reflects the divine law and order of being. How shall we reach our true selves? Through Love. The Principle of Christian Science is Love, and its idea represents Love. This divine Principle and idea are demonstrated, in healing, to be God and the real man."

It might be asked how the observance of law can confer everlasting life and peace. Both the writer of Proverbs and Mrs. Eddy speak with assurance and definiteness because, through divine inspiration, they perceived the law of life and peace to be God's impartial and universal law, governing all of His spiritual creation in harmony and immortality. Perfection leaves nothing to be desired. True law proceeds from and abides in divine Principle, and is as invariable as Principle itself. The understanding of God's law and conformity thereto demonstrate perfection, even as the utilization of mathematical law enables one to solve mathematical problems, or conformity to the law of music produces concord instead of discord. "Length of days" comes, then, through understanding of and obedience to Principle.

Not understanding God's law, men have ignored it or believed it to be of no practical use in their daily contacts. Identifying themselves with material desires and needs, they have sought health in material remedies, affluence in material possessions, the solution of social, economic, and governmental problems in material modes and methods, and international peace in accumulation of armaments. Failure to realize the prize so unremittingly pursued is due to ignorance of the fact that health, happiness, and harmony are qualities of God, Life, and are not to be found in materiality. Man's true identity is and always has been crowned with "length of days, . . . and peace." True individuality needs no regeneration, as Jesus clearly stated when he said, "I and my Father are one." If we discover and love this divine reflection of God in ourselves and others, we shall certainly endeavor to embody it in our thinking and demonstrate it in our daily living.

Had Jesus claimed divine sonship for himself alone, he would not have been able to help those who came to him. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 476, 477): "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Men must repudiate evil and ally themselves with good, which is spiritual, perfect, intelligent, and free, in order to realize their true identity, which material beliefs seem to hide.

This is a divinely mental process, and is possible to all. The law of Love is universal. It is applied and demonstrated by distinguishing between the false and the true, and accepting the true alone as real. Daily and hourly we classify thought. In proportion as good thoughts, which proceed from God, Principle, are retained, and evil thoughts cast away, our perfect identity appears. Perfection, understood and expressed in "length of days, . . . and peace," is not an impractical, beautiful ideal. It is here and now attainable through right thinking, through the understanding and demonstration of Truth.

How much more of beauty, love, and life would gladden human experience today, were God's law of perfection remembered and, through right thinking, made practical in everyday affairs! How much of greed, jealousy, and strife would be eliminated! If thought were turned into the healthful and life-giving channels of Spirit, individuals would cease to reckon according to material calculations, and would recognize their span of life as reflecting Life from everlasting to everlasting. Nations would seek and find their protection, stability, and perpetuity, not in strife with other nations, but in their fidelity to divine ideas of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.

Through the study and demonstration of Christian Science, whosoever will may identify himself with the true idea of sonship. Such a one envisions the supernal range of "length of days, and long life, and peace," for "he that hath the Son hath life."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

"De longs jours"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE LIVRE des Proverbes (3:1, 2, version anglaise) contient ce passage: "Mon fils, n'oublie pas ma loi et que ton cœur garde mes commandements: ils t'assureront de longs jours, des années de vie et de paix."

"De longs jours, des années de vie et de paix"—n'est-ce pas là ce qu'au cours des âges, les hommes ont toujours désiré avec ardeur? Aujourd'hui, combien de personnes cherchent dans toutes les directions un soulagement à leurs maladies! D'autres s'efforcent d'acquérir une aisance qui doit les protéger contre les coups du sort et mettre leur vieillesse à l'abri du besoin. Quant aux peuples, plusieurs sont hantés, sous une forme ou sous une autre, par la crainte de périr en tant que nation. Aussi cherchent-ils dans les théories autarchiques l'assurance de leur perpétuité sociale, économique ou nationale. Le désir de paix et d'une longue vie est vraiment impérissable.

A la page 104 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, donne ces directions et ce conseil pleins d'amour, qui permettraient à l'humanité de comprendre et d'utiliser avec intelligence la loi de Dieu: "Dans son obéissance à la nature divine, l'individualité de l'homme reflète la loi divine et l'ordre de l'être. Comment atteindrons-nous notre moi véritable? Par l'Amour. Le Principe de la Science Chrétienne est Amour, et son idée représente l'Amour. Dans la guérison, il est démontré que ce divin Principe et cette idée divine sont Dieu et l'homme réel."

Peut-être demandera-t-on comment il est possible que l'observation de la loi confère la vie et la paix éternelles. L'auteur des Proverbes et Mrs. Eddy parlaient avec assurance, avec clarté. Tous deux en effet, grâce à l'inspiration divine, avaient perçu que la loi de vie et de paix représente la loi de Dieu, impartiale, universelle, gouvernant toute Sa création spirituelle selon l'harmonie et l'immortalité. La perfection ne laisse rien à désirer. La loi véritable procède du divin Principe; elle demeure en lui et participe de son invariabilité. Comprendre la loi de Dieu et s'y conformer démontre la perfection; pour illustrer ceci, pensons à la loi des nombres, dont l'utilisation permet de résoudre les problèmes mathématiques; ou encore à la loi de la musique, qui lorsqu'on s'y conforme, produit l'harmonie et non la discordance. Comprendre le Principe et lui obéir, voilà donc ce qui procure "de longs jours."

Parce qu'ils ne comprenaient pas la loi de Dieu, les hommes tantôt l'ont ignorée, tantôt ont cru qu'elle ne pouvait leur être d'aucune utilité pratique dans la vie journalière. S'identifiant avec des besoins et des désirs matériels, ils ont cherché la santé dans les remèdes matériels, l'abondance dans les possessions matérielles, la solution des problèmes sociaux, économiques et gouvernementaux dans les mesures et les méthodes matérielles, la paix internationale dans l'accumulation des armements. Si ces objectifs poursuivis sans relâche n'ont pas été atteints, cela est dû à l'ignorance: on n'a pas compris que la santé, l'harmonie, le bonheur, sont des qualités de Dieu, de la Vie, et ne se trouvent pas dans les choses matérielles. La véritable identité de l'homme a toujours été—elle est encore—couronnée "de longs jours . . . et de paix." L'individualité véritable n'a pas besoin de régénération; c'est ce que Jésus indiqua clairement par ces paroles: "Moi et le Père, nous sommes un." Découvrir, aimer cette réflexion divine en nous-mêmes et chez les autres, cela nous engagera certainement à faire des efforts pour l'incorporer dans nos pensées et la démontrer dans notre vie de chaque jour.

S'il n'avait revendiqué que pour lui-même la filialité divine, Jésus n'aurait pas été capable d'aider ceux qui s'adressaient à lui. Aux pages 476 et 477 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Jésus voyait dans la Science l'homme parfait, qui lui apparaissait là où l'homme mortel pécheur apparaît aux mortels. Dans cet homme parfait le Sauveur voyait la ressemblance même de Dieu, et cette vue correcte de l'homme guérissait les malades." Afin de réaliser leur identité véritable que semblent cacher les croyances matérielles, les hommes doivent répudier le mal pour s'allier au bien qui est spirituel, parfait, intelligent et libre.

C'est là un processus divinement mental auquel tous ont accès. La loi de l'Amour est universelle. On l'applique et on la démontre en distinguant le faux d'avec le vrai, puis en acceptant comme réel le vrai seulement. Chaque jour, à chaque heure, nous classifions les pensées. Dans la mesure où, gardant les bonnes pensées qui procèdent de Dieu, du Principe, nous rejetons les pensées mauvaises, notre identité parfaite est mise en lumière. Comprise, exprimée dans les "longs jours" et "la paix," la perfection n'est pas simplement un bel idéal sans valeur pratique. C'est une chose à laquelle on peut atteindre ici même et dès maintenant par le penser juste, par l'intelligence et la démonstration de la Vérité.

Si l'on se rappelait la divine loi de la perfection et que grâce au penser juste, on la mette en pratique dans les circonstances habituelles, combien l'existence humaine s'enrichirait au triple point de vue de la beauté, de l'amour et de la vie! Comme on verrait diminuer l'avarice, la jalousie, les conflits! Si la pensée suivait les voies saines et vivifiantes de l'Esprit, les hommes cesseraient d'évaluer toutes choses d'après les normes matérielles; ils reconnaîtraient que le cours de leur vie doit refléter la Vie, d'éternité en éternité. Les nations à leur tour chercheraient et trouveraient la protection, la stabilité, la perpétuité, non dans la lutte contre d'autres nations, mais dans l'attachement aux idées divines telles que la liberté, l'égalité, la fraternité, la justice.

Par l'étude et la démonstration de la Science Chrétienne, tous ceux qui le veulent peuvent s'identifier avec la véritable idée de filialité. Agissant ainsi, le disciple peut contempler les perspectives célestes des "longs jours, des années de vie et de paix," car "celui qui a le Fils a la vie."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Smiling Land

RARELY does the sunshine fail in Siam and never do the smiles of its happy people whose pride is their reputation for politeness and good cheer. Not a little may the West learn from them, these delightful folk of the smiling land of the East.

In such a country it is a pleasure to wander. And in the capital, epitome as it is of Siamese life, and most of the life of the entire Orient as well, there is a never-failing fascination for the visitor who would observe and study alien peoples and their activities.

The maze of canals make of Bangkok an Asiatic Venice. They are the traffic thoroughfares of much of the city and along them from the country come flatboats laden with rice and farm products. All connecting, all at sometime entering the main river, the Himalayan-born Menam, navigation of them by small electric launch leads you into all sorts of strange places and piquant contacts. The life of a great city centers about them, and early in the morning when the market-boats ply up and down and all manner of natives paddle their own little craft about on one errand or another, the picture is one of the rarest in all the exotic Orient.

Picking a way through the canals then is akin to the attempt to thread Piccadilly or Broadway during the "rush" hour. Yet there is no irritation, no ill-humor, no acrimony. Siamese geniality is unfailing and in this smiling land it seems to have communicated itself to the rest of the East abiding here, to the Chinese, the Indian, the Malay. And yet Siam is the one unchanging land of the Orient, unique, delightful, unforgettable.

M. T. G.

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Reports of Layoff of WPA Workers Denied; Two Railroads File Bills Against Security Act

Boston Today

Cut in WPA Rolls Denied by Edwards

No lay-off of WPA workers is scheduled, State Administrator Paul Edwards said today in answer to reports that a drastic curtailment of federal work-relief projects was under consideration for this district.

He admitted that a policy of "simplification" in WPA operations in the Commonwealth is in order, and that four more foremen were removed yesterday.

His explanation of the policy was that henceforth the office would concentrate upon "fewer projects more heavily manned." A survey is now being conducted of all WPA projects for the purpose of greater efficiency and ultimately to transfer more men to a number of projects so that the jobs may be finished before cold weather sets in.

Mr. Edwards said this move will not affect the state quota of workmen.

Security Act's Validity Attacked

Two bills in equity to prevent the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Albany railroads from paying to the Government on Nov. 15 the amount due under the Social Security Act were filed in Federal District Court today. The bills questioned the validity of both state and federal acts on the grounds that Congress had exceeded its constitutional prerogatives in the powers which it conferred on the Social Security board.

The bills were filed in behalf of the majorities of the stockholders by Alfred L. Fish of Brookline against the Boston & Albany, and George P. Davis of Waltham against the Boston & Maine. The case will be heard on Nov. 9 by Judge George C. Sweeney.

Meanwhile 200 additional typists have been taken from the top of the civil service list who will report for duty on November 20 to augment the present Boston post office staff in filling out applications under the Social Security Act.

Seamen Claim Strike Is Growing

Announcement by the Leftist wing of the International Seamen's Union this noon that more recruits had been added to the ranks of men now on strike, by taking off the crews of two vessels which arrived in port this morning, was denied by ship operators. The truth or falsity of the strikers' claims will come when the vessels clear for sailing.

Bennett Murphy of Lynn, youthful leader of the outlaw strikers, said the entire crew of the S. S. Yarmouth of the Eastern Steamship Lines—120 men—left the ship when she docked this morning from Yarmouth and St. John, N. B., and that 30 men, the majority of the crew of the freighter Camor, in from New York, had joined the strikers. From the third vessel, the tanker Halo, which came in yesterday, he said, the strike drew 36 recruits.

Officials of the Eastern Steamship Lines denied Mr. Murphy's claims. They said that after investigation "we found the men faithful to us and they have promised to stick to the ship."

Wet Roads Speed Set at 40 Miles

If rain falls today motorists will drive with caution, not exceeding 40 miles per hour on the wet highways—the new speed regulation invoked last night by Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Frank A. Goodwin.

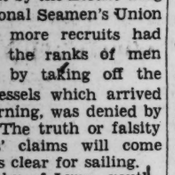
All who exceed this limit, if arrested, will be penalized by suspension of their driving licenses—the same penalty now enforced if autoists exceed a speed of 50 miles, the registrar's recent regulation for speed on dry highways.

The 40-mile ruling for wet roads was announced last night by Mr. Goodwin in a letter which he sent to all police chiefs and to all motor vehicle inspectors in the State. It is the registrar's hope that the new ruling will reduce accidents throughout November and December, two of the most dangerous driving months of the year.

In his letter the registrar said: "Up to the present time we have made a decided reduction in the nonfatal accidents and have been able to hold the fatalities down to about the figure of last year, despite an additional registration of some 50,000 cars. The record of last week, however, when 27 were killed, indicates that there must be a general tightening up of law enforcement. This is the worst month of the year because the nights are long and the streets are wet much of the time."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Probably occasional light, scattered rains this afternoon, tonight, and Sunday; slightly colder Sunday; gentle to moderate northeasterly winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably light rain tonight and Sunday, changing to snow in the interior Sunday, somewhat warmer in the south portion tonight; colder Sunday.

Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight and Sunday, probably light rain changing to snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably occasional rain tonight and Sunday, slightly colder Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh east or northeast winds over the south portion and gentle to moderate shifting becoming north or northeast over the north portion and overcast weather with occasional rain tonight and Sunday.

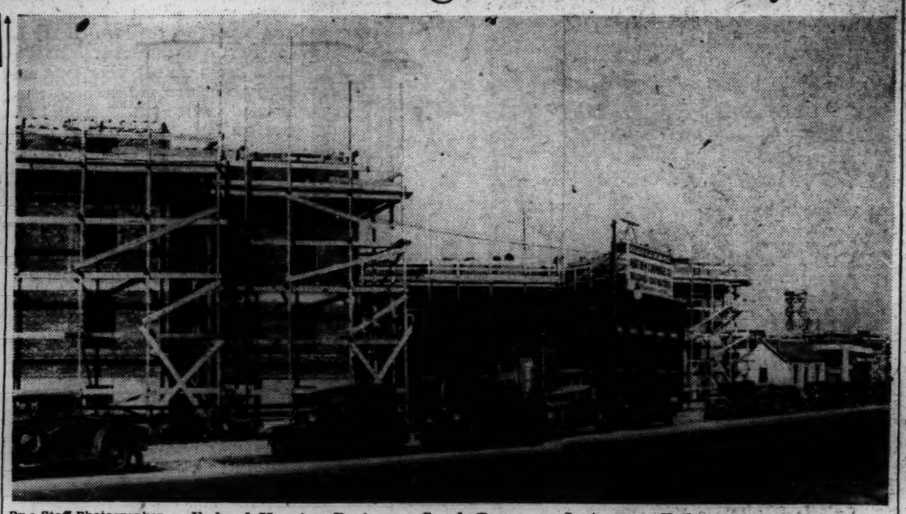
Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	38	Minneapolis	16	16
Bermuda	72	72	New Orleans	64	62
Chicago	46	42	New York	48	48
Denver	26	26	Norfolk	54	54
Helena	0	0	Philadelphia	50	48
Jacksonville	58	58	St. Louis	40	38
Kansas City	34	34	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	48	48
Miami	78	76			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 7.
B—Minimum, Nov. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 6:09 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday, 6:45 a. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Sunday, 7:07 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Lights all vehicles at 5:01 p. m.



By a Staff Photographer — Federal Housing Project at South Boston as It Appears Today

Storms Delay Ship Arrivals

Winter conditions today drew a blue pencil through the steamship schedule of Boston for the week-end. Stormy seas delayed practically every boat crossing the Atlantic, upsetting the entire program of incoming steamers and postponing the marine parade of deep-water passenger liners until Monday or later.

Of the eight passenger liners on the week-end docket, only one made port today, two are on tomorrow's list and the balance are now looked for Monday. Those on the revised list for today and tomorrow are all coming coastwise, where they are more or less out of reach of the storm-swept mid-Atlantic.

This morning the white cruise ship Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships fleet, came in from Halifax, to discharge and embark passengers, and sailed for Bermuda and the British West Indies. No other deep-water passenger vessel is due today, leaving ship news scribes free to attend the movies for the first Saturday night in months.

Tomorrow the Cunard White Star liner Lancastria is due from New York, to embark 213 passengers and sail at 3:30 p. m. for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool. Also due tomorrow is the Dollar liner President Van Buren from a round-the-world voyage, via New York.

Two big trans-Atlantic liners, due Sunday, report by radio that they have been delayed by storms and head winds in crossing the Atlantic and will make port on Monday, the Cunard White Star liner Scythia from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, being expected to dock at noon with 52 passengers for Boston, and the American Merchant Lines steamer American Farmer from London to dock at 10 a. m. Monday with nine passengers for Boston.

Even the southern route across the Atlantic has felt the turbulent force of gale and sea, for the American Export Lines steamer Excalibur is expecting to reach the lower harbor at 8 p. m., Monday, about eight hours late, from the Mediterranean with nine passengers for Boston.

Docking is expected at the Army Base Tuesday morning. Also due Monday are the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Hawkins from Bermuda and the British West Indies, and the Furness liner Newfoundland, from Liverpool, via Halifax and St. Johns.

On the Lancastria, sailing tomorrow afternoon, is to be Miss Eliza H. Nyland, delegate to the Youth Conference at Star Island, N. H., last August, who has been touring the eastern United States before returning to her home in Amsterdam. The passenger list also shows C. Blake Humphreys of the Pacific Museum, Christ College, Cambridge, Eng., who is to make his fifty-first trans-Atlantic crossing.

All-Night Parkers Complain of Rents

More than 2000 tags have been placed on automobiles left parked overnight on Somerville streets, in a drive by local police to discourage the thievery and pilfering made so easy with many machines left unlocked.

The campaign has started a rushing business police did not anticipate. Owners are explaining at police headquarters. Garage rates and parking lots have doubled prices. Some drivers who have hired the same garage for years report in some instances prices have jumped from $4 a month to $6 and $8 a month.

More than 100 owners complain that they can't find a garage or any other place to put their car except on the street and are so provoked that they are planning to sell their cars if they can't find relief from the city.

Housing Project Attracts Interest

South Boston's low-cost federal housing project has advanced to the point where nearly 800 applications have been received for quaretrs in what will be a virtual village with parks, playgrounds and all modern requirements for good air, light and sanitary living.

When first evolved as a federal project, the South Boston plan was ridiculed as one which would not attract enough applicants to make it worth-while. The contrary has proved true. Requests for living quarters reveal that the Old Harbor Village, as it will be known, is the most popular of any similar project in the United States.

Progress on the construction of two and three-story brick buildings is reported to be rapid, although the development will not be ready for occupancy before next fall, possibly early in October. Buildings are being harmoniously located with sharp attention to architectural design. They will be fireproof and equipped with every modern device for making homes comfortable and economical.

Model League Plans Announced

The tenth annual session of the New England Model League of Nations will be held at Harvard, March 12 and 13.

It has not yet been determined which countries the various New England colleges will represent. W. Tucker Dean, a senior, as president, will direct the college representatives while in Cambridge, while Edward T. Ladd, a junior, will take charge of the Harvard arrangements. Stephen Powelson, a junior and undersecretary-general, will also help to direct the general management of the session.

Tentative plans call for registration on Friday morning, Mar. 12, followed by a report from the organization committee. In the afternoon the various topics on the agenda will be discussed by six committees corresponding in general to those of the actual league. In the evening there will be further committee sessions.

A special feature of the league session this year will be a meeting of the governing board of the International Labor Office on Saturday morning, Mar. 13. A meeting of the League Assembly and reports from the committees will conclude the session in the afternoon.

Brookline Plans For New School

The town and the selectmen of Brookline must consider three propositions in replacing the 40-year-old main high school building, recently destroyed by fire.

1. Replace the burned portions of the old building with a flat roof instead of the previous pitched roof for $250,000.

2. Spend $300,000 to demolish the old structure and build a new one, with a saving of 340,000 cubic feet of space, a more economical arrangement of rooms and the addition of five to 10 classrooms.

3. Complete the quadrangle with a new physical education and health unit, executive office and library, as well as classroom accommodations, costing approximately $300,000.

Items 2 and 3 favored by the school committee as the solution to the immediate problem of housing 2000 students and at the same time caring for future growth. The total estimate is for $643,784.

The physical education and health unit would be located in the extension along Lowell road and along Tappan street, would hold as many classrooms as were destroyed by the fire, plus kindergarten and eighth-grade rooms, a domestic science room, music room and quarters for the junior department.

Centrally located between these two units along Greenough street would be a building connected with the other sections on the first floor by an archway and on the second by a corridor containing a library with several library classrooms.

Superintendent of Schools Ernest R. Caverly advises against a delay to meet the existing need for accommodations, pending plans for the possible need for a second high school in another part of the town, projected by School Committee Member Mrs. Lotta B. Schick, because of cramped quarters. The new building plan was approved by other members of the school board.

Dog Racing Charges Denied

Massachusetts dog racing is not controlled by "Al" Capone, Chicago gang leader now in Alcatraz prison, or his former associates, Thomas H. Mahoney, counsel for the International Greyhound Racing Association, stoutly maintained before the Massachusetts Racing Commission yesterday.

Mr. Mahoney was denying a charge made several weeks ago by Francis H. Farrell, counsel for the National Greyhound Racing Association, that the Dighton dog track was operated by Edward J. O'Hare, a former associate of the Chicago gang leader. Mr. Farrell made the charge during a hearing on proposed changes in dog racing rules.

In his defense of the Mr. O'Hare connected with the Dighton track he said he was not the O'Hare formerly associated with "Al" Capone. Mr. Mahoney produced a photograph of "Machine Gun Eddie" O'Hare as part of his proof.

Thomas Led Other Minor Candidates

Norman Thomas, Socialist, was ahead of his three rivals for the minor party presidential vote in 1511 of the 1765 Massachusetts precincts tabulated to date. These precincts, which cover all the cities and most of the large towns in the Commonwealth, gave Thomas 4611 votes, or nearly as many as the other three minor party candidates put together.

Browder, communist, came second to Thomas with 2809 votes. Aiken, Socialist-Labor, was third with 1496 votes. Last came Colvin, Prohibition Party candidate, with 908 votes.

Germany Holds Foreign Trade Under Control

U. S. Commercial Attaché Is in Boston for Series of Conferences

Little Cash Used

Germany's struggle with economic laws, dating back to its foreign exchange control move, has virtually isolated it from the rest of the world.

So said Douglas P. Miller, Acting United States Commercial Attaché at Berlin, who arrived here today for a series of conferences with business men regarding general conditions and trade relations of Germany with the United States.

He is making his headquarters at the Custom House office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, through next Tuesday. He has been with the bureau since 1921, and was made trade commissioner at Berlin in 1924 where he has been stationed ever since.

By a series of government decrees the State has taken supervision of foreign trade, he said in an interview.

Little Money Exchanged

At present, Germany's trade with almost all European countries is controlled through clearing agreements which tend to keep commodity trade balanced, he said. Very little money is exchanged between Germany and its neighbors.

"The country has a population of about 68,000,000," he said, "an increase of 7,000,000 since the World War. It has a magnificent industrial plant, but is not quite able to feed itself and lacks many raw materials. All progress is conditional upon supply of raw materials and ability of Germany to pay for these in exports of finished goods, and ability and inclination of the outside world to receive such payment. Much has been done to make the country self-supporting, but the physical facts set definite limit to possibilities in this direction.

Not Enough Materials

"For example, if more sheep are raised to supply necessary wool, this will take cultivated land needed for raising grain or sugar beets. There are simply not enough materials to go around.

"These facts explain the new national socialist four-year plan announced by Hitler in September of this year. Under this plan, Germany will strive to become as independent as possible of foreign raw materials through the use of German agriculture, mining, machinery, chemistry, and industrial skill. The plan seems to indicate speeding up the present tempo in creating substitute industries, such as artificial fiber, gasoline from coal, artificial rubber, wood, metal substitutes and domestic-grown oil seeds.

"German difficulties in selling to the United States comprise the following points:

Trade Barriers

"1. Production costs are rising through the inflationary character of the re-armament and raw-material program.

"2. A shortage of raw materials is reflected in the quality of merchandise available for export.

"3. Export quotation in mark, nominally at the former gold parity, automatically raise export prices to the United States by 70 per cent.

"4. If the Germans attempt to put export prices below domestic prices, this amounts to 'dumping' under our statutes.

"Since August, 1936, the Government has ceased to subsidize directly

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

N. E. Sets Up Vast Machinery To Put Security Act in Motion; First Forms to Go Out on Nov. 16

On Nov. 24 the Application Blanks for Employees Will Go Out Through Employers Who Come Under Provisions of Law

Mechanics of putting the Social Security Act in motion in New England, beginning Monday, Nov. 16, were explained today by John Pearson, regional director, at the board offices at 120 Boylston street.

On that date, Mr. Pearson said, 45,000 post offices here and throughout the nation will distribute forms to employers, and on Nov. 24 the same means will be used to distribute to employees, through their employers, application blanks for the new insurance.

Employers and employees, as well as the public at large, is asked to refrain from making inquiries either of the board or at post offices concerning their respective parts in the plan until after receipt of the official forms and instructions. After that, postal authorities in any community and representatives of the Social Security Board in the larger cities and industrial centers will be available to answer questions and to render any other assistance that may be necessary.

Vast Machinery

This starts in motion the vast machinery which will set up for 26,000,000 working men and women social security ahuounts romparable to annuity insurance, which will enable millions of these workers to retire at 65 with a monthly income for life. The amount of this income will be based upon previous wage records.

In these accounts, Mr. Pearson explained, all of the 26,000,000 persons estimated to be eligible will, starting Jan. 1, 1937, begin storing up cash values payable to the worker at 65 or to his family if he passes before reaching the age of 65. These cash values will at all times be substantially larger than the worker's own contributions under the Social Security Act.

All persons working for salary or wages, excepting those engaged in agriculture, domestic service in private homes, government service and in a few other excluded occupations, are eligible, Mr. Pearson explained. It is expected that many of those in occupations not now covered will eventually become eligible through occasional or part-time work in those occupations which are covered.

Plan Is Simple

The Social Security Board emphasized the fact that while this undertaking is of unprecedented proportions, the plan in which 45,000 post offices are now co-operating with the board is quite simple and will be conducted with all possible convenience to employers and employees.

The plan of distribution is simply this, the board's announcement said: Beginning Nov. 16, post offices throughout the country will distribute to employers a form known as the "Employers' Application for Identification Number." This form will ask of the employer only seven simple questions, answers to which will enable the Post Office department to know how many employees' application forms to deliver to each employer.

Then, beginning Nov. 24, post

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Stillwater Mills Increase Wages Up to 25 P. C.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7 (AP) — The Stillwater Worsted Mills, with plants in this state, Connecticut and Virginia, today announced wage increases running as high as 25 per cent for all workers. The present 40 hour week will be maintained.

"Our nation has the resources to supply and maintain a 1936 kind of civilization, and business as now constituted cannot endure unless these resources are utilized," the company announced. "Such a civilization resulting from the free utilization of the national resources can be maintained only if the income of the people is sufficient to support it."

The increases are: $3 per week more for employees making less than $15 a week; $3.50 more for persons earning $15 to $17 a week; $4 more for employees earning $17 to $20, and $5 more for employees paid $20 a week or more.

The company added that "if such advances have not become general in the wool textile industry by Jan. 15, 1937, our company will be obliged to review its wage scales in the light of the wages in the industry at that time."

Plants of the Stillwater Worsted Company employ 1700 persons, and are located at Mapleville, Greenville, Ashaway and Washington, R. I.; East Woodstock, Conn., and Augusta Springs, Craigsville and Goshen, Va.

Lightning Does Strike Twice In One Place, New Ideas Say

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 7 (AP)— Natural science showed today that lightning does strike twice in the same place.

In fact, most fires set by lightning are caused not by a single stroke, but by a series of multiple discharges, declared Karl Boyer McEachron, research engineer in charge of high voltage practice for the General Electric Company.

Completely new theories of what lightning is and how it strikes were described by Mr. McEachron to a group of National Magazine editors during a demonstration of a 5,000,000-volt discharge of artificial lightning at the company's laboratories here yesterday.

Mysterious electric "streamers," rising from the earth to meet similar "streamers" descending from the clouds, result in the phenomena called lightning, he said.

"When the electric voltage in the cloud reaches a certain point," Mr. McEachron said, "the streamer starts toward earth in a hesitating manner, becoming longer after every stop.

"In a series of jumps it approaches the earth, which prepares to receive this stroke with open arms as streamers begin to form on the earth's surface when the cloud streamer is a few hundred feet away.

"Then the cloud streamer, traveling with many times the speed of light, unites with one of the earth streamers.

"The action of air currents and falling drops of water build up the electric currents in the clouds and earth."

The man-made lightning which Mr. McEachron demonstrated to the visiting editors attained a power of 265,000 amperes at 5,000,000 volts, which he said was the highest current ever attained. If the bolt had continued for an hour, the current at the usual rate of 5 cents per kilowatt hour would have cost $540,000. For the 10 microsecond discharge, the average power output was 12,500,000 kilowatts, which approximately equals the average output of all existing utility supply stations in the country.

Governor Makes Brother Head Of State Tax Board

That John Curley, brother of the Governor, is not only a member of the State Board of Tax Appeals, but chairman of the board as well, was reported at the State House today.

William L. Reed, secretary to the Executive Council, made known the appointment today when questioned. When the Governor originally announced the appointment he did not reveal his plans to make his brother chairman of the board. The chairmanship carries a $7500 salary, while the other members receive $7000.

Needed Only a Letter

According to Mr. Reed, the Governor, under the law, need only write to the board making known his decision as to the person who should be chairman. The informing letter has already been sent, Mr. Reed said. John Curley succeeds Paul E. Tierney as chairman.

A series of speculations are being forecast in the States House as to what the Governor's next moves will be.

The most sensational of these rumors, that Governor Curley would remove Eugene M. McSweeney, police commissioner of Boston, from that office and name Maurice J. Tobin, member of the Boston School Committee, to that position, was denied today by both the Governor and Mr. Tobin.

Many More to Come

However, the Governor has a long list of appointments that can be made to replace various commissioners whose terms expire before January—and other appointments, it is said, that can be made if certain commissioners should resign, thereby leaving a vacancy.

A tentative list of appointments which the Governor may make in the next eight weeks is as follows:

1. His secretary, Edmund J. Hoy, as clerk of the municipal civil court, a lifetime job. Salary, $5000, with annual increases of $300 to a top of $6500.

2. Francis X. Quigley, assistant secretary to the Governor, to a seat on the State Racing Commission, to succeed William H. Ensign. Term three years, salary $4000.

3. Assistant Secretary Frank L. Kane to replace Richard K. Hale, holdover associate commissioner of public works. Term two years, salary $6000.

Successor to Atwill

John H. Backus, legal advisor to the Governor, to the position of public utilities commissioner left vacant by the passing of Henry C. Atwill, Term three years, salary $7000.

5. An appointment to the seat of John D. Wright of the state tax board appeals whose term expires in December. Term five years, salary $7000.

6. A similar appointment to replace Frank E. Lyman, associate commissioner of public works, whose term expires this year. Term three years, salary $3000. The Governor has given no indication as to whom he will name.

Woburn Court Justice

7. Appointment of Alfred A. Sartorelli, of the executive staff, as special justice of the Woburn District Court.

8. A probable appointment, as yet speculatory, to the Metropolitan District Commission as comptroller, now held by former Mayor Melvin B. Breath of Chelsea, whose term ex-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Many Changes Are Expected On Beacon Hill

Curley Has Several More Weeks to Discharge Political Debts

Are Several Plums

Governor May Renew His Fight to Retire Judges Along in Years

Massachusetts, during the next two months, is expecting to witness an extensive shifting of political posts on Beacon Hill.

Governor Curley, unmindful of the withering criticism he directed at Governor Ely in 1934 for various appointments he made during the sa-called "lame-duck" period between election and inauguration, is reported preparing plans for far-reaching State House job changing.

The outstretched hands of his political debtors, those who have remained with him during the past election campaign when desertions were frequent fro mthe Governor's stronghold, are awaiting the usual reward in the form of political appointments.

From all indications only 15 major offices will be thrown open through termination of the officials now holding them. The Governor's appointment-seeking friends multiply that number several times.

Expect Drastic Steps

In his own office there is a good portion of that number who, according to tradition, must be entrenched in good-paying State House positions.

This situation leads to a general feeling among political observers at the State House that the Governor will take drastic steps to create further openings for his political favorites

Those steps are enshrouded in the clouds of uncertainty at this moment. The Governor could threaten present officials. He could hold ouster hearings before the Executive Council, such as the well-remembered sessions through which he obtained control of the Boston Finance Commission and through which he failed to remove Eugene C. Hultman as chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission.

Vulnerable Judgeships

Furthermore, the Governor could, and many think he will, renew his drive against elderly judges and force the removal of some on the grounds of physical or mental inability to continue service on the bench.

In the Governor's political entourage there are many who fondle the thoughts of a judicial appointment. Not the least of these is Lieutenant Governor oJseph L. Hurley of Fall River who, except for a brief period, has been of considerable service to the Governor as presiding officer of the executive council. Mr. Hurley would enjoy a supreme or superior court appointment but resignation or removal of a present judge appears the only methods through which a vacancy could be created.

Rutstein Held In $20,000 Bonds

Benjamin Rutstein of Dorchester was held in bail of $20,000 in municipal court this morning on charges of larceny of 10 Mountain States Power Company bonds valued at $1000 each, and $7335 in cash from the brokerage firm of Gordon Hanlon & Co., on Oct. 23.

Testifying before Judge Charles L. Carr, Robert Loring, cashier of the firm, said that Rutstein presented some securities for sale on Oct. 23 and purchased the Mountain States Power bonds in return. The $7335 represented the difference in value between the two sets of securities.

It was later discovered that Rutstein's original bonds were part of $28,000 worth of bonds stolen on April 9 from the First National Bank of San Antonio, Texas. Rutstein was arrested by two inspectors from the Boston police department, William J. Crowley and James H. Egan. The case was continued until Nov. 16.

Rutstein, it was learned, has a brother who was the victim of a recent kidnaping.

Clerk Suspended In License Racket

The suspension of Miss Lillian Bassett, senior clerk in the Waltham branch office of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, is the latest development in the alleged fake drivers' license racket uncovered two days ago.

Miss Bassett's indefinite suspension was made by William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, on the recommendation of Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and Charles R. Gilley, chief clerk. According to Albert S. Olsson, chief inspector of the registry. Fake licenses were sold for $25 to $100 to drivers whose licenses had been suspended for long periods.

Miss Bassett is charged with conspiracy in connection with the racket. Yesterday, when Freeman P. Haverstock of Arlington was arraigned in East Cambridge District Court for alleged participation in the racket, the court was told a warrant had been issued for Miss Bassett's arrest.

Further arrests in the case are expected shortly, according to Mr. Olsson.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY JOHN ELLIS SEDMAN, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Daniel Borchester Memorial M. E. Church, corner Park Street and March Avenue, West Roxbury, 8.

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Show Is On," a Vincente Minnelli musical, starring Beatrice Lillie and Bert Lahr, 8.

COLONIAL—"Tonight at Eight-Thirty"; "Ways and Means". "Still Life" and "Family Album." 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"It Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

TREMONT—"We Live Again," with Anna Sten and Fredric March. 9, 11:39 a. m.; 2:18, 5:18, 8:18. Also "Private Number," featuring Loretta Young and Robert Taylor. 10:22, 11:01 a. m., 3:56, 6:56, 9:56.

METROPOLITAN—"Pigskin Parade," featuring Stuart Erwin, Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, Arline Judge and others. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:25, 10:20. Stage: All Star Variety Revue.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Here Comes Carter," with Ross Alexander, Glenda Farrell and Anne Nagel. Fenway: 12:55, 3:35, 6:20, 9:05. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:15, 10. Also "I'd Give My Life," starring Guy Standing, Frances Drake and Tom Brown. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Jean Harlow, William Powell, Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracy in "Libeled Lady." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 2:30, 4:55, 7:30, 9:40

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Washington in Virginia," "Easy Aces," "Pardon My Spray," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Broadway Highlights," latest newsreels and other shorts.

FINE ARTS—"Carnival in Flanders" (French dialogue). 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

UPTOWN—"Wives Never Know," 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Star for a Night," with Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell and Arline Judge. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:

MEMORIAL—"A Woman Rebels," starring Katharine Hepburn and Herbert Marshall. 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:15, 5:30, 7:45, 10. Also latest "March of Time."

UNIVERSITY — "A Midsummer Night's Dream." 1:45, 5:45, 9:25. Also "Two in a Crowd," with Joel McCrea and Joan Bennett. 4:05, 8:05.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Star for a Night," featuring Claire Trevor, Jane Darwell and Arline Judge. 1:30, 4:30, 8:10. Also "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35.

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Dimples." 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. Also "The Case of the Velvet Claws," with Warren William and Claire Dodd. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

EXETER—Constance Bennett and Douglas Montgomery in "Everything Is Thunder." 2, 4:55, 7:54. Also "The Poor Little Rich Girl," with Shirley Temple and Alice Faye. 3:20, 6:20, 9:15.

BOSTON—"Women Are Trouble," featuring Stuart Erwin and Florence Rice. 10:34 a. m., 1:50, 4:46, 7:42, 10:35. Stage: "Hot From Harlem."

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Maria Ranzow and Paul Althouse, soloists. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE — Norwegian Night. Illustrated lecture on "Wandering Through Norwegian Fjords and Mountains" by Ingolf V. Bockman. 190 Beacon Street. 7:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Address on "Women's Responsibility in Public Affairs" by Madam Fahmy Wissa of Egypt. 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

THE BARN (36 Joy Street) — Three one-act plays: "The Boor", "Miracle at Verdun" and "Trial for Murder."

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY JOHN ELLIS SEDMAN, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in State Theater, East Milton. 3:30.

Music

BOSTIN PUBLIC LIBRARY — Piano recital by Elizabeth Siedhoff. Copley Square. 8

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM — Concert by Georges Laurent, flutist, and Bernard Zighera, harpist and pianist. Fenway Court. 2.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM — Address on "Our Tribute to an American Ideal" by Justice Louis D. Brandeis. 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Lecture on "My Summer in Poland" by Professor Sophie Hart. 40 Beacon Street. 7:45.

OLD SOUTH FORUM — Address on "The Next War — Where? When? and Why?" by Professor Jerome Davis of Yale University. 3:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —Gallery talks on "English and American Silver" and "Museum Treasures". 3:30.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Public rambler meeting. Illustrated lecture on "The Romantic Life of Robert Louis Stevenson" by Guy Richardson. Boston Public Library, Copley Square. 3:30.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — Illustrated lecture on "A Stained Glass Tour of Europe and America" by Joseph G. Reynolds Jr. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

GERMANIC MUSEUM (Harvard University) — Lecture on "Stefan George" modern German poet, by Professor Carl Viëtor. 4:30.

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Opposition to Liquor Gains By Steps in Bay State Towns; 'Dry' Leader Expresses Hope

Only nine more towns remain to be heard from in connection with Tuesday's voting on local option liquor questions. The returns show several gains for the "no license" forces, although not sufficient to overcome the overwhelming "wet" vote which placed every one of the 39 cities but Melrose and a majority of the towns in the "wet" column.

The gains made were mostly in the nature of communities which had voted entirely "wet" in 1934, barring at least the sale of hard liquor in clubs, restaurants, taverns and hotels this year and thus restricting such sales to package stores. Newton was the outstanding example of such voting.

Position Held

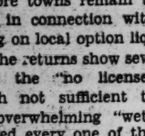
Arthur J. Davis, secretary of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, leader in the "no license" drive, said today the "dry" forces suffered no major losses. He hopes that the official figures to be filed at the State House by next Tuesday will show a stronger "dry" trend in the total state vote.

The only communities still unreported are Burlington, East Longmeadow, New Salem, Norfolk, Somerset, Southwick, Wayland, Weston and Whately. Yesterday the results from a majority of the cities and towns were published. The following list includes the reports from all previously unreported communities except the nine still unheard from:

As Count Comes In

City & Town	Hard Liquor	Beer & Wine	Pck Sts
Acton	No	Yes	No
Achushnet	Yes	Yes	Yes
Agawam	Yes	Yes	Yes
Amesbury	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ashland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Avon	Yes	Yes	Yes
Blandford	No	No	No
Brimfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ganton	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chester	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chilmark	No	No	No
Dartmouth	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dennis	No	No	No
Edgartown	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fairhaven	Yes	Yes	Yes
Framingham	Yes	Yes	Yes
Freetown	Yes	Yes	Yes
Gay Head	No	No	No
Gosnold	No	No	No
Granville	No	No	No
Hampden	No	Yes	Yes
Holland	Yes	Yes	Yes
Longmeadow	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ludlow	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marion	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marshfield	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mattapoisett	Yes	Yes	Yes
Methuen	Yes	Yes	Yes
Monson	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montgomery	No	No	No
Nantucket	Yes	Yes	Yes
Needham	No	No	No
Newbury	No	No	No
North Andover	Yes	Yes	Yes
Northboro	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norwell	No	Yes	No
Oak Bluffs	No	Yes	Yes
Palmer	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rochester	No	No	No
Russell	Yes	Yes	Yes
Salisbury	Yes	Yes	Yes
Scituate	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sharon	No	No	No
Sherborn	No	No	No
Swansea	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tisbury	No	No	No
Tolland	No	No	No
Wales	Yes	Yes	Yes
Walpole	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wareham	Yes	Yes	Yes
West Newbury	No	No	No
West Tisbury	No	No	No
Westport	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wilbraham	Yes	Yes	Yes
Windsor	No	Yes	No
Wrenthan	Yes	Yes	Yes

SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME...THE NEW



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BALDWIN PIANOS
150 Boylston Street, Boston

Post Office Plans Social Security Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

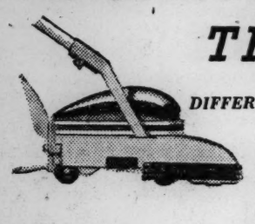
MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 7—The Post Office Department is making plans to assist the Social Security Board in gathering of information. According to Postmaster Arthur L. Prince the security board's cards will be delivered to employers on Nov. 16 and must be returned not later than Nov. 21. These cards may be returned through the mails without postage.

On Nov. 24 cards for employees to fill out will be distributed and must be returned not later than Dec. 5. Duplicate cards will be made out by the post office and retained while the originals will be sent to the Social Security Board in Washington.

Many workers interviewed by this correspondent say that they will refuse to fill out those sections of the blank that deal with religion, number of dependents, etc., until "teeth" are placed in the act or its constitutionality is ruled upon.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON

Never a Cleaner like THIS!



DIFFERENT IN LOOKS

. . . The Hoover One Fifty Cleaning Ensemble is utterly new in design. Styled on modern functional lines by Henry Dreyfuss.

DIFFERENT IN LIGHTNESS

. . . Made with new wonder-metal, magnesium — one-third lighter than aluminum. Never before used in a household product.

DIFFERENT IN CONVENIENCES

. . . Features entirely new to cleaners. Fifteen major improvements. Handy cleaning kit . . . time-to-empty signal . . . automatic rug adjustor . . . clip-on plug. Plus these famous Hoover features . . . Positive Agitation, Dirt Finder and two speeds.

DIFFERENT IN IDEA

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$5 DOWN—Monthly Payments at Rate of

$1.50 A WEEK

Also Hoover "300" with cleaning tools at rate of $1 a week.

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HOOVER *One Fifty* CLEANING ENSEMBLE

THIRD FLOOR—ANNEX

Phone ELIot 9000 if you wish a demonstration in your home

New Italian Envoy Hopes for Closer Relations With U.S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Hopes for closer relations between the United States and Italy and praise for what Italian chambers of commerce, and especially that in New York city, are doing to foster Italo-American trade, featured an address by Fulvio Suvich, newly appointed Ambassador to the United States, in an address before the Italo-American Society and the American Society of Royal Italian Orders at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

It was Ambassador Suvich's first public function in New York city, he having arrived here on Oct. 8 from Italy, going direct to Washington to present his credentials to the Administration. He was introduced to an audience of 400 men and women by Breckinridge Long, formerly American Ambassador to Italy, who voiced confidence that the Italian Ambassador would find in the commercial life of the United States men who are ever ready to co-operate with him and with the corresponding elements in Italy.

Assured of Co-operation

"I am equally sure," Mr. Long said, addressing the new ambassador, "that you will find the officers of the United States Government ever ready to discuss frankly and fully any questions you may have to present looking to more friendly or more harmonious co-operation between two governments.

Ambassador Suvich paid hearty tribute to "the greetings of America," declaring that this was due to American "independence and freedom from restrictions."

"Nothing for you is too daring, no undertaking too great," he declared.

Ambassador Suvich described Fascism as "a true democracy, if democracy means the consensus freely and . . . enthusiastically given by a whole people—by all the different classes of people."

Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, chairman of the committee compared the present epoch in Italian history with that of the Roman Empire in the first century of the Christian era and with the Renaissance.

Admired by World

"All the world," he said, "has been forced to admire the inspiring progress of post-war Italy during the last 15 years."

Mr. Taylor held that no one could doubt the successful future of Italy, stressing that "today a new Italian empire faces the future and takes up its responsibilities as the guardian and administrator of an alien, backward nation of 10,000,000." Thus, without naming Ethiopia, he referred directly to the conquest of the Empire of the Negus by Mussolini.

Besides Mr. Taylor, men distinguished in the business and financial world were members of the dinner committee. They were George F. Baker, Harry R. Baltz, Floyd G. Blair, Franklin Q. Brown, Henry Burchell, Paul D. Cravath, Thomas W. Lamont, Alfonso P. Villa and Henry Rogers Winthrop.

Mayor LaGuardia of New York was the chief speaker at a luncheon to the new Italian ambassador by the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York, also at the Waldorf-Astoria earlier in the day.

Governor Portions Jobs

(Continued from Page 9)

pires this year. Term three years, salary $1000.

9. An appointment to the State Administration and Finance Commission, as yet speculatory, to succeed George E. Murphy. Term four years, salary $6500.

10. Probable reappointment of S. Carl Sottile, member of the board of registry of barbers and hairdressers. Term three years, salary $2500.

The Barnstable Court

11. Much mooted appointment to the vacant justiceship in the Barnstable district court. The Governor's Council has several times refused to confirm Mr. Curley's selection of Leo J. Halloran of Quincy, for this position.

12. Selection of a successor to Matthew W. Bullock of the state board of parole whose term expires Dec. 1. Term two years, salary $4500.

13. Selection of a successor to George Harlow, associate commissioner of civil service, whose term expires Dec. 1. Term three years, salary $2000.

14. Reappointment of Prof. John J. Murray, chairman of the department of public utilities. Term five years, salary $8000. Professor Murray is now filling out the unexpired term of Abram C. Webber, which expires this year.

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Other Platinum Rings $12.50 up

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Just a Pause at Twilight

Photo by W. D. Speight

Golf Is Not Just a Game

Arching into the sky, the ball soars—then lands. The gaze of the golfer "follows through" to the billowed clouds, then drops to the dark green carpet below, where a little white dot rolls to a stop. The golfer turns a cheek to the coolness of the soft twilight breeze and lingers to watch fleecy clouds float lazily across the horizon. He follows the flight of a bird as it wings in silhouette along the darkening sky. From a distant tee a faint cry of "fore," and from the wooded slopes the call of a whip-poor-will welcomes the coming night. Above, a lone star glitters; and from the nearby town a village clock chimes. Twilight floats to meet the night. The golfer turns down the homeward stretch toward the eighteenth hole off there beyond the shadowed knoll.

Bridge Replacement Nears Completion At Manchester, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 7—This city's bridge problems, created by the March floods, are nearing solution. Steel work is going up on the new Boston & Maine Railroad bridge across the Merrimack river which replaces that of the North Weare branch of the road washed away last spring.

Work of reconstructing the Granite State bridge, used by thousands each day between the east and west sides of the city, is nearing completion with a little sidewalk work all that remains to be done.

A footbridge has been built across the Merrimack to temporarily take the place of the McGregor bridge, that was washed away by the flood. This will be used until the new high-level bridge, now under construction, is ready next year. The new bridge is designed to withstand floods by not having piers in the river as did the old bridge.

Manchester's two other bridges, the Queen City bridge and the Amoskeag bridge, went through the flood with no damage. The many bridges across the river owned and used by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company have not been replaced.

John Warner to Give Concert

In behalf of the Resthaven Home, John Warner, Negro tenor, will give a recital of Italian, German, French and English songs in Jordan Hall, Sunday, Nov. 22, at 3:30. Mr. Warner, who has studied at the Damrosch School of Music in New York, has also included in his program a group of Negro spirituals.

Oregon Builds Five Bridges

Oregon has recently erected five large bridges on its scenic coastal highway.

Republican Loses N. H. Position As Director for WPA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 7—A shake-up in WPA officials for New Hampshire, that started the morning following election, has just come to light.

State Administrator William F. Fahey announces that R. Robb Marsden, a Republican and former head of Thayer School of Engineering at Dartmouth College, who has served as director of operations for the WPA, has been removed.

Mr. Marsden has been connected with various work relief agencies for the past three years, having first been connected with such work in 1933 when then Gov. John G. Winant named him engineer for the CWA.

Administrator Fahey refused to give a reason for Mr. Marsden's removal.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Alabama-Tulane game	Tulane-Alabama game	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Sports and recordings
5:15	Alabama-Tulane game	Tulane-Alabama game	"Coupon Scheme" drama	Sports and recordings
5:30	Saturday Syncopaters	"The Monitor Views the News"	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten: children's program	Sports and recordings
5:45	Syncopators; pianist	Webster Hall's Orchestra		Sports and recordings
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Sports and recordings
6:15	"News of Youth"	Jesse Crawford, organist	Casey's football scores	Sports and recordings
6:30	Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Sports and recordings
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Studio speaker	Bill Farren, sports
7:00	Saturday Swing Club	Message of Israel: speaker and organ recital	Talk, "Red" Grange	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing		Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus recital	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor; story	Uncle Jim's Question Bee		"You Shall Have Rhythm"
7:45		Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Leaders in Dance Time"	Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:00	"Salute" program	Hildegarde, soloist; popular orchestra	Saturday Night Party: variety, with Walter O'Keefe; Jane Pickens; chorus; Ferde Grofe's Orchestra	Address, Rev. Charles E. Coughlin
8:15	Red Cross speaker	Pan-American Peace Conference: speakers' program		Liszt anniversary program: soloists; symphony orchestra
8:30	Football Revue: Ed Thorgerson; Ky Kayser's Orch.			
8:45				
9:00	Floyd Gibbons; Queena Mario; accordionist; orch.	National Barn Dance: "Vic and Sade"; Henry Burr; vocal trio; Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle Ezra	"Snow Village" sketch	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:15			"Snow Village" sketch	"Cafe Continental": music
9:30	World Theater of the Air		"Chateau": Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; Vic-	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:45	World Theater of the Air			Ray Starita's Orchestra
10:00	"Your Hit Parade": Harry Salter's Orchestra; Edith Dick; Buddy Clark; Leaders, male trio	NBC tenth anniversary collegiate program tributes and music by leading American universities	tor Young's Orchestra; guest soloists	Benay Venuta; Willard Amidon; Sid Gary; orchestra
10:15			Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: music	Bert Block's Orchestra
10:30				Bert Block's Orchestra
10:45				
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:15	"Dance Time": recording	Riley and Farley's Orchestra	Hockey report	Vincent Travers's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocast Service

10:45 WORL (940kc) Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Trinity Church, Boston	American Pageant of Youth: Johnny Johnson's Orchestra	Natural science dramatizations; orchestra	Colonial News Service
12:15	Kahakalau's Hawaiians	Radio City Symphony Orchestra concert; Viola Philo, so-	"Symphonietta"; recording	"Three Quarter Time"
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and organ recital		Yankee News Service	Italian string orchestra and vocal soloists
12:45				
1:00	"World's Greatest Music"	prano; Jan Peerce, tenor soloist	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15	Phil Saltman, pianist		Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30	Ray Ramsey's Orchestra; soloist; vocal trio	"Our Neighbors": informal family interviews	Relay from Berlin	Italian musical program: soloists; orchestra
1:45			Samovar Serenade	
2:00	Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.	Magic Key: symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor; John B. Kennedy; guest soloists	"Beneath the Surface": talk; Landt Trio and White	Mystery dramatic sketch
2:15	Reed Kennedy, baritone;			"Deep South": recording
2:30	Antonio Modarelli; cond.		"Thatcher Colt Mysteries": dramatic sketch	"Concert of Singing Stars": vocalists; organ
2:45	Garden talk			
3:00	New York Philharmonic-	"Better Speech" program	Metropolitan Opera Auditions; soloists; orchestra	"Symphonic Hour": classical recorded concert
3:15	Symphony Orchestra, John	NBC tenth anniversary special	"Grand Hotel": sketch	
3:30	Barbirolli, conductor	events program; from network	"Grand Hotel": sketch	"Symphonic Hour": classical recorded concert
3:45	New York Philharmonic-			
4:00	Symphony Orchestra, John	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Sons": sketch	Andrew Kelly, talk
4:15	Barbirolli, conductor	Emerson Fosdick; music	"The Widow's Sons": sketch	Esther Velas's Orchestra
4:30	New York Philharmonic-	"Senator Fishface and Prof.	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole;
4:45	Symphony Orch. concert	Figgsbottle": comedy	organ and violinist	instrumental soloists
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend":	"We, the People": informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Colonian Playhouse presents
5:15	dramatization and music	discussions; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	"The Noble Outcast"
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"The Noble Outcast"
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy	Evening Journal; contest	National amateur hour; Benny	Fraternity House Party
6:15	Grier and his orchestra	"Guess Who?" contest	Rubin; orchestra	Political speaker (D)
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"The News Comes to Life":
6:45	ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Variety program	news dramatizations
7:00	News; speaker	Mobilization for Human Needs: sketch; speaker	Fireside Recital	Colonial News Service
7:15	Musical program	Robert Ripley; special features; orchestra		"Classics of the Keyboard"
7:30	Phil Baker's Show: soloists;			The Cosmopolitans
7:45	Hal Kemp's Orchestra		"Sunset Dreams": vocalists	Louis Prima's Orchestra
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Francia White;	NBC tenth anniversary program: banquet speeches	Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director	Anniversary party to Supreme Court Justice Lewis
8:15	concert orchestra			Brandeis, from Ford Hall;
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	"Romance of '76": dramatization and musical program	Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director	Felix Frankfurter; Rabbi
8:45	Bobby Breen; orchestra			
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour: Lucrezia Bori, soprano; sym-	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round: soloists; trio; orchestra	Wise; Lois LaFollette; Ferdinand Pecora; others
9:15		Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties; Bob Lawrence; Ramona; King's Men		
9:30	phony orchestra, Alexander		American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; orchestra	Pop Concert, by Frankie Ward's Orchestra
9:45	Smallens, conductor			
10:00	"Community Sing"	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry Sosnik's Orchestra	"Carnegie Hall of the Air": Helen Jepson, soprano; symphony orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; talk	"Let's Visit": informal family interviews
10:15	"Community Sing"			
10:30	"Community Sing"	"Dreams of Long Ago": song dramatization		Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:45	Studio speaker			Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:01 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Your Morning Varieties": talks; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh; the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

3:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: chamber recitals.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Address, Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, from London.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists; orch.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana": Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; end men; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Pat O'Brien in "Alias Jimmy Valentine."

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "30,000 Years in Sing Sing."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC tenth anniversary banquet program: speakers.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Choir.

Behind the Microphone

The National Broadcasting Company yesterday made its third successful demonstration of television at Radio City not as a laboratory "stunt" but as it will be viewed in the home. Live talent, news reels and film shorts were shown in an hour's program. All who attended were agreed on the high quality of definition of the pictures.

But here's the big "rub." RCA engineers, who designed the apparatus, though its adjunct NBC handled the program side, are not satisfied. Quality of pictures must be improved, standardization of apparatus must take place and costs lowered. Those cathode ray tubes, for instance, on which the picture is formed, have a very short life, and even if manufactured under a production line would cost about $40. And you, listeners, how many times a year could you afford to buy a tube costing $40 whose life might be three hours, three days of even three months?

♪ ♪ ♪

With the election well behind it, NBC has now announced plans for covering the opening of Congress, the President's message and his inauguration. Opening of Congress is scheduled for Jan. 5, and the President's message for Jan. 6. Combined NBC networks will handle all events. Inaugural, which occurs Jan. 20, will begin at 9:30 a. m. Washington will be so thoroughly covered by radiocasters that visitors should be tripping over microphone cords all over the city. Portable, "nemo" or remote control, short wave and micro-wave pickups will be used on the President's journey to the Capitol, the oath ceremony and the inaugural parade.

♪ ♪ ♪

What the new automobile models look like engages motorists' attention right now so NBC has planned pickups from the National Automobile Show which opens in Grand Central Palace, New York, on Nov. 11. Show opening is set for 9:30 p. m., over the NBC-Blue network. Preliminary program on Nov. 10, day before show, will feature race in Central Park between ancient automobiles piloted by well-known drivers Barney Oldfield, Peter De Paolo, and others.

♪ ♪ ♪

One's feelings are somewhat relieved by the announcement of the program of the first concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra under sponsorship beginning Friday, Nov. 13, over the Columbia network, at 10 p. m. Early reports of the series said that it was to be a "popularized" series. We were aggrieved that the great orchestra should be forced to descend to playing musical tidbits which can be heard almost any time of the day.

First program announced by Leopold Stokowski, who will conduct first three radio concerts and then relinquish the baton to Eugene Ormandy, will give us some Bach, a Stokowskian favorite, Debussy's "Engulfed Cathedral" and the "Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla" from Wagner's "Das Rheingold." Nothing "popularized" about this program, we are happy to note.

♪ ♪ ♪

Now comes another feature on radio borrowed from the newspapers, though more particularly from English journals, and that is the "personal" or "agony" column. This "Personal Column of the Air," an idea of Octavus Roy Cohen, the writer, will have its debut on the NBC Red and Blue Networks on Monday, Nov. 16. Times are 11:15 on the WJZ network, Mondays to Fridays, and 2:45 p. m. on the WEAF network, Mondays to Fridays. In this program persons may get in touch with long-lost members of their families and relatives, lovers may patch up quarrels or people make other arrangements vocally which have heretofore been consigned wholly and mysteriously to metal type.

Security Act Starts Nov. 16

(Continued from Page 9)

offices throughout the country will distribute to employees, through their employers, forms known as "Application for Social Security Account Number."

These employees' application forms will be distributed to all work places and will also be available, after such distribution, at all post offices. Local postmasters will announce when these forms are available. The employees' application is a simple form asking a few questions such as name and address of worker, name and address of his employer, the date and place of birth, and father's and mother's names.

Making Returns

When the worker has provided this information on the application, he may return it, without paying any postage, in any of five following ways:

By handing it back to the employer, or

By handing it to any labor organization of which the worker is a member, or

By handing it to a letter carrier, or

By delivering it personally to any local post office, or

By mailing it, without postage, in a sealed envelope addressed simply "Postmaster, Local."

On the return of this information to the post office, a social security account will be set up for each person eligible and he or she will be furnished a card, comparable to an insurance identification card, certifying that an account has been set up and bearing the number of the employee's social security account so as to make it easy for the worker to find out at any time just how his or her account stands.

Radcliffe Lists 47 Honor Students

Academic distinction at Radcliffe College in Cambridge has been achieved by 47 students, Dean Frances R. Jordan announced today. The students are judged on the basis of their superior grades in the final examinations last June.

Six girls, two seniors, three juniors, and one sophomore, are in the first group which entails near perfect record. They are Phyllis Lamothe '37 of Arlington; Ann H. Tracy '37 of Concord, president of the Science Club and undergraduate president of Phi Beta Kappa; Anna Gray '38 of Blairstown, N. J., junior editor of the Radcliffe year book, "30 and 7"; Roberta Hastings '38 of Brookline, treasurer of Idler, the dramatic society; Myra Samuels '38 of New York city, a reporter for the "News," the college weekly; and Georgia Dupee '39, a regional scholar from Chicago.

Fifteen members of the class of 1937 are in the second group, 13 of the class of 1938 and thirteen of 1939. These girls also have records far above the average, and almost all of them hold important offices in the various clubs at Radcliffe.

Germany Controls Its Foreign Trade

(Continued from Page 9)

or indirectly goods destined for the United States in order not to violate our anti-dumping regulations. This means that German goods for our market can only be those which can be sold at a very high price.

Effect Held in Check

"The effect of the shortage of foreign materials upon the German people is serious, but has been offset by the strong management of the Government.

"Economic power is concentrated in the hands of a few persons, and whenever a shortage in any material occurs, plans are quickly made to take care of the immediate difficulty, but often by raising fresh difficulties in the future in some other direction.

"For example, last year there was a shortage of pork and lard. This led to an extra heavy consumption of butter, margarine, beef and veal, so that later a butter shortage developed, which was relieved only by spending some of the small stock of gold still remaining. This year the pork situation has been improved, but a beef and veal shortage has developed."

Cotton Institute Head Interested in Proposal

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 6 (AP)—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, said today that he was "tremendously interested" in reports that a world textile conference might be called to seek more stable conditions in the industry.

Dr. Murchison is here attending the annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

He said that any confirmation of reports of the negotiations would have to come from the International Labor Office in Washington.

"However," he continued, "as president of the Cotton Textile Institute I am tremendously interested in the prospect of such negotiations and think they should be of great benefit to the industry.

"Since the United States has the highest standards in the world of wages and hours, we shall be especially interested in any effort to raise the standard in competing countries."

Iberians Were Spanish People

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INSPECTION

Tuesday, Nov. 10, from 9:30 until time of sale.

This assemblage from noted Estates of Marblehead, Cambridge and Providence, R. I. includes many fine examples of Period furniture, Oriental Rugs, Hooked Rugs, Sheffield Silver, Upholstered Chairs and Sofas, Paintings, Brass and Iron Fireplace fixtures, and many objects that are found in the better homes.

Estates bought for cash or sold on commission.

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Ground Is Broken For New Chapel At Mount Holyoke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 7—Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College yesterday led ground-breaking exercises for a new chapel, made possible through the recent anonymous gift of $250,000 for construction and $100,000 for endowment. The brief ceremony came at the conclusion of the traditional Founder's Day program, which celebrated the ninety-ninth anniversary of the founding of Mount Holyoke by Mary Lyon.

James G. McDonald of the New York Times editorial staff gave the Founder's Day address in Mary Lyon Chapel on "Realignments in Europe." Together with President Woolley, Alva Morrison, chairman of the board of trustees, E. N. White, chairman of the buildings and grounds committee, and Charles Collens, architect, also took part in the outdoor ceremony.

Will Face Campus

Plans submitted by the Boston firm of architects, provide for the extension of the present chapel eastward, so the new building will face on the campus side with the entrance parallel to that of Williston Memorial library.

During founder's day exercises, President Woolley announced that the college had received a total of $1,086,448 in gifts and bequests, since comprehensive plans for the strengthening of Mount Holyoke's academic program and for the addition of new buildings were announced last February. The cost of various projects reaches nearly $10,000,000 and the college hopes to make definite progress toward this goal by the time of the centennial, said Miss Wolley.

Centennial Gifts Listed

Centennial gifts either received or promised were listed as follows: $250,000 for the new chapel, plus $100,000 for endowment; $400,000 for erection and endowment of a chemistry building; $12,000 toward the swimming pool; $305,500 for scholarships; $4900 for general endowment; $10,500 in conditional gifts; and $1000 endowment, the income to be used as a prize each year for the best religious essay.

Civic Co-operation Rebuilds Flood-torn Town

Hooksett, N. H., residents forget all differences in effort to erase damage of turbulent Merrimack; churches, stores and homes are put back in places by joint efforts.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOOKSETT, N. H., Nov. 7—Washed-out bridges, silt-covered fields, toppled buildings, homeless citizens—the outlook of this Merrimac river town last spring had a gloomy tinge.

At its height, the overflowing Merrimack severed connections between the citizens on either bank, splitting the town in halves. Approaches to the roadway bridge and two railroad bridges were borne away. Later the only means of getting from one part of the town to the other—by Manchester or Concord, N. H.—were closed.

Families Scattered

Livestock and homes were swept away. Flotsam was scattered over fields already covered with debris and silt. Members of families lost contact with one another.

Gradually the river spent its force, and repairs were begun. As the waters receded, denominational barriers were carried away. Churches undermined by encircling waters were rebuilt. Religious societies worked together to reunite families.

Community groups began repairs on damaged property. Homes were erected. Those who had watched their homes float away were cared for by fellow townspeople and Red Cross units. Through the summer, business and society returned to their former cycles as, by degrees, evidences of the floods disappeared.

River's Damage Erased

When the leaves on the trees began to change color, Hooksett's throb was nearly normal. The co-operation of the town's 2000 citizens had erased the river's unprecedented damage.

Today, Hooksett, with its cotton factories and extensive brick-yards, continues its climb back to a place in the sun, its upward trend founded on and hastened by community efforts.

Before and After Views of Hooksett, N. H.

Upper Left—Railroad and Highway Bridges at Hooksett as They Appeared at the Height of the Flood

Lower Left—The Same Bridges After the Flood, Showing How the River Had Returned to Its Original Course

Upper Right—Evidence of Flood Damage Strewn Along the River's Course High Above Former Busy Streets at Hooksett

Lower Right—Same Scene Today, With Rubbish Removed; Road May Be Seen at Middle Right, Where Water Flowed When Flood Picture of Same Was Taken

Harvard Interest in Election Liveliest Since Days of Bryan

Harvard cast off its so-called indifferent attitude in the political campaign just ended and became a veritable hotbed of political activity. According to several college professors, there was more student interest manifested than at any time since the Bryan-McKinley days of 1896.

Although the university opened very late in September, interest ran high right from the start and political clubs were formed early in October for the purpose of backing the various candidates.

On the Republican side there was the Landon-Knox Club, which has functioned as an official part of the college division of the State Committee. The Harvard Haigis Club also worked under the State Committee and included many who were backing the National Democratic ticket.

Clubs Formed

On the New Deal side, several Democratic clubs were formed in the college and the Law School. Later, these, together with the Harvard Progressive Club, merged to form a united front for Roosevelt.

The Communist and Socialist parties were not as conspicuous as they were last time, but they, too, had their place. Even the Union Party managed in the end to poll a dozen or so votes.

All the groups arranged rallies attended by prominent speakers and party members, and the clubs themselves did work at the various headquarters of a practical political nature.

Democratic Club

The Democratic Club, under the direction of Raymond Dennett, chairman of Phillips Brooks House and son of Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College, was the most active. It formed a motor "cavalcade," or sound truck. The truck would start out with about 20 speakers, gather a crowd by means of a few good phonograph records, then drive away leaving one of the speakers to address the crowd.

Surprising as it may seem, the cavalcade had its best success in Scollay Square and outside of Cambridge generally. One of the final features of the campaign was a meeting and forum of all party groups.

The real student interest, however, was found in the Houses. Talk in the dining halls was mostly on politics and on the days of the various polls became too loud and excited to be called mere conversation.

Tutorial Sessions

Also, tutorial sessions, conferences between students and professors, not infrequently wandered from the subject in hand to the national or local issues and men. House Masters and the Freshman Union held special dinners attended by speakers, and on election eve there were many gatherings.

The clubs had a very noticeable effect on the casting of absentee votes. In the college there are about 1650 eligible voters, with about 900 of them living in Massachusetts.

Approximately 3000 graduate students are eligible to cast ballots, but only about 1000 reside in Massachusetts. The percentage of students casting out-of-state votes was higher this year than ever before, according to the Administration Office and the reports from the various states which forwarded the absentee ballots.

Brann Decides to Drop Maine Senate Recount

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 7 (AP)—Seating of Republican United States Senator Wallace H. White Jr., without question was assured today.

Gov. Louis J. Brann, his Democratic opponent in the September state election, announced he would not seek a recount of the ballots which gave Senator White re-election by 4648 votes.

Neither would he "carry the matter to the Senate for congressional investigation as many of my friends have urged," Mr. Brann told his all-Republican Executive Council yesterday.

Certification Signed

The Governor signed the official certification of Senator White's re-election, offered the victor "sincere congratulations" and expressed the wish Senator White would give Maine "six years of distinguished service."

Mr. Brann's statement, in which he said he never had any desire to obtain office "except by the clear-cut and decisive mandate of the people," followed a visit to national party headquarters in New York.

Following the election, he started, then abruptly halted, a ballot inspection, which, he said, showed he had gained several hundred votes.

National Reaction Seen

Referring to President Roosevelt's re-election, the Governor said: "It now appears certain that the revelations of vast sums of money spent in Maine, and the intimidation of many of our voters, all for the purpose of defeating me . . . met with very prompt reaction in the rest of the nation."

Mr. Brann indicated that he would return to private law practice at Lewiston upon expiration of his second gubernatorial term in January.

TVA Suit Called Vague; U. S. Asks Its Dismissal

COOKEVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 7 (AP)—The question of whether the vast power program of the Tennessee Valley Authority can be tested in a single lawsuit was raised yesterday by government attorneys seeking dismissal of such a suit brought by 19 private utilities. The utilities suit challenged the power program chiefly on the ground of constitutionality. The government motion attacked the utilities' bill as being too vague and failing to present a specific issue for court action.

The suit has become recognized as the principal attack of private power interests on the program of Tennessee river development undertaken by the TVA. Judge John J. Gore took the motion under advisement, promising a decision "as soon as it is at all possible."

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What's Going On in the Arts

The Boston Symphony Orchestra

IN THE arrangement of the fifth pair of programs for the Boston Symphony Orchestra this week, Dr. Koussevitzky kept faith with his patrons to whom he had promised a revival of Mahler's "Das Lied von der Erde," written for tenor, contralto and orchestra. The work had not been heard at these concerts since 1930. For introductory item, the program carried the Mozart Symphony in C major, No. 34 (Koechel No. 358), which was also a revival, since the last performance at these concerts took place in 1931.

The significance of "Das Lied von der Erde" may not be lightly dismissed, therefore it may be pertinent to recall that the work is virtually a combination of song-cycle and symphonic poem, written in six parts, the text of which has been taken from a collection of eighth century Chinese lyrics called "The Chinese Flute." They were done into German by Hans Bethge and from German into his own language by Mahler himself, who selected only those which might best serve the purpose of placing emphasis upon world weariness and withdrawal from the world. In some instances he has altered the text so that this idea might be still more strongly accented.

There are, apparently, varying degrees of pessimism in music as well as in prose or poetry. Mahler's opus is intended to play upon the emotions of the listener—if perchance he finds himself in key with the pitch of the composer's mind. Unfortunately for our own enjoyment, we have never been able to find a common meeting ground with the composer in this particular musical conception. The score seems to furnish better reading than hearing. Mahler was acknowledged as a master in the art of conducting—of bringing musical order out of orchestral chaos, therefore it is evident that he was extremely sensitive to the ideas of his fellow composers, yet in the expression of his own ideas in the orchestral idiom he became, in this instance, singularly incoherent. Seemingly his thoughts were too vast for clear, musical utterance, which resulted for us in boredom instead of depression. The boredom, however, did not extend to the performance of the work, which was played with unusual penetration and poetic feeling. One might wholeheartedly applaud the performance, if not the work.

The tenor soloist was Paul Althouse, and when the composer allowed him to be heard, he gave pleasure to his listeners who were not strangers to his art. Mme. Maria Ranzow made her initial appearance with the orchestra at the concert yesterday afternoon. Her voice is of wide range and of rich quality in the lower register. When the voice soars, however, a fatal edge is discernible, and while her musicality was evident, it was also apparent that her voice was not adapted to the demands of the score, although her audience warmly applauded her performance.

If the Mahler opus left us but slightly impressed, the Mozart thoroughly aroused our enthusiasm. It is altogether charming music and was expertly performed except for the final movement, during which the demon "speed" possessed the conductorial arm with the result that far too much of the music suffered an almost total eclipse. Every Bostonian knows that Dr. Koussevitsky has a virtuoso orchestra at his command. It hardly seems necessary for him to demonstrate its virtues at the expense of a symphonic movement as delightful as the one under discussion. G. M. S.

Pauline Lord

Vandamm Studios

Coming to the Colonial Theater for Two Weeks Beginning Nov. 9 in "Ethan Frome"

New Motion Pictures

FOR all its lavish settings, fine acting and good writing a flowing continuity, beautiful photography and dramatic potentialities "A Woman Rebels," which opened at the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday, is nothing more nor less than high-class romantic hokum. Katharine Hepburn appears as Pamela Thistlewaite, daughter of a savage Victorian widower. When her much-beloved sister marries, the strong-willed but sensitive Pamela is left alone, seeks comfort in a young man who loves her but who marries someone else. The girl's bitterness at early failures in trying to secure work to support her child arouse her to become a militant crusader for woman's rights.

If the film had come to grips with the significant and certainly not unexciting struggle of the woman suffrage movement in the nineteenth century, we might have been more enthusiastic. But it does not. Miss Hepburn remains almost continuously on the verge of tears as she glides graciously from one adversity to another until the final happy ending.

Herbert Marshall plays the constant admirer with his characteristic longsuffering faithfulness. Elizabeth Allen makes a sympathetic figure of the younger sister. Donald Crisp and Lucile Watson are expert in character roles. There is an interesting "March of Time," which divides its 20 minutes between two topical subjects—Mr. Roosevelt's occupancy of the White House, and the story of progressive education.

If in autumn—as seems inevitable—movie producers' fancies lightly turn to thoughts of football films, we wish the results might always be as thoroughly pleasant as "Pigskin Parade," which opened yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater. This is a football musical comedy of the best brand. It's about Texas State University, which has everything a film college musical should have, including Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, the Yacht Club Boys, Stuart Erwin, Johnny Downs, Betty Grable, Arline Judge, Judy Garland, Anthony Martin and a dancing chorus.

Story: T. S. U. is invited (quite by mistake) to play Yale in a charity game—and you know the rest. The intervening hi-jinks are well worth the trouble. The Haley-Kelly combination runs at top speed. And Mr. Erwin gives a grand down-to-the-earth performance as the farm boy who used to toss cantaloupes 90 yards and who throws his best passes with his shoes off.

Although the stage show features the Wackey Family of radio and Eddie Peabody and his stringed instruments, it was the "Salici Wonderettes," a company of marionetteers, who seemed most pleasing to us. Somewhat in the manner of Vittoria Podrecca's "Picoli," this family group presents acrobats, clowns, a carnival group and a pianist who (like Podrecca's) is a marvel of string control. All in all, it is a thoroughly diverting show.

J. D. B.

Civil Service Talks To Start on W1XAL Sunday at 5:15 P. M.

Civil Service reform was a prominent issue in the recent campaign and promises of changes were made by both major political parties. In order that the public may be informed on the function and operation of the civil service, shortwave station W1XAL, Boston, will present several discussions on the topic by well-known speakers beginning Sunday, Nov. 8, at 5:15 p. m.

In the first session W1XAL will present Robert L. Johnson, president of the National Civil Service Reform League, who will discuss the history and operation of the American Civil Service. Following Mr. Johnson's talk, Prof. William Y. Elliott, chairman of the department of government of Harvard, will outline the growth and operation of the British Civil Service. W1XAL will radiocast these two addresses on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49.67 meters.

N. E. Conference To Meet Nov. 20

Not dissatisfied with New England's widespread gains in recreational income in 1936, but carefully considering ways and means to consolidate and extend them in 1937, representatives of the six states will gather at the Hotel Statler Nov. 20 in a special session of the twelfth Annual New England Conference.

Invited by the recreational development committee of the New England Council, the men whose England resulting from the fair efforts have been largely the source of New England's advertising as a vacationland will confer with officials of hotel, transportation and other interests. Members of publicity, state planning, and development commissions of the six states will attend.

New England's further development as a recreational area will be the topic of discussion led by John C. Orcutt of the Irving Trust Company of New York. Frank A. McKowne, director of the 1939 New York World's Fair, will tell of possibilities for income gains to New Col. William A. Barron will preside.

Fisk Rubber Raises Pay

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 7 (AP)—Employees of the Fisk Rubber Company here have been granted an increase of 4 cents an hour as the result of negotiations of the Fisk Union with E. Edward Maynard, general manager, according to Fred Pezzini, union head. The increase became effective Monday, he said. A 10 per cent increase had been asked, and the new rates will amount to this for piece workers.

Amherst Bulletins Tell How to Make Coats and Dresses

Women who enjoy making their own dresses or coats will be interested in two new booklets just issued by the extension service of Massachusetts State College—"Make a Dress" and "Make a Coat."

The booklets were written by Mrs. Esther Cooley Page, extension specialist in clothing at the college, and both are illustrated with pen-and-ink sketches by Stephen Hamilton, New Salem artist.

Every process described is accompanied by a careful drawing showing just how to make the cut, stitch or tuck. Choosing a pattern, selecting becoming styles, planning the construction, taking measurements, cutting, fitting, seams and stitches are all described in detail. Other sections of the booklets tell how to make and use pleats, godets, overlays, collars, plackets, edge finishes, belts, and all the other trimmings that give the dress or coat a finished, professional appearance.

The leaflets may be obtained by Monitor readers by writing to the State College at Amherst.

Harvard Business School Announces Midyear Session

In order to meet the need of college students who finish their courses in the middle of the year, the Harvard Business School will run a midyear session for first-year men from February 1 to August 18, 1937. This will be its fifth midyear session, and the class will be limited to 100.

Students who satisfactorily complete this session may enter the second-year class with the men who entered this September.

The rules for admission remain the same as those applying to the regular fall semester.

Holders of a B. A. degree may become candidates for the degree of Master in Business Administration. Also, a limited number of men without degrees will be admitted as full-time special students, not candidates for a degree, but taking the same work.

Officials have announced that there are two scholarships of $300 each open to men of this midyear session. They will be offered to men chosen from a list presented by the committees of the Business School Alumni Clubs.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Nov. 11	Southampton	Nov. 16	Nov. 10, 8:00 pm	Nov. 11, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 7, 4:00 pm	Nov. 7, 8:30 pm
Makura	San Francisco	Nov. 18	Nov. 13, 4:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 8:30 pm

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Numerous Stocks Surge Forward Today Into New High Ground

• Commodity and Money Markets

Generally Higher Prices Recorded In Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Spurred by wage boosts, bonuses, increasing earnings and dividends, industrial leaders rallied briskly in today's stock market.

Many forged into new high ground for the recovery with gains of fractions to 3 points or so generally and a few as much as 5. Transfers were around 1,500,000 shares.

Motors, Steels in Vanguard

Selling kept the list in a rather narrow range in the first hour, but in the final period heavy buying orders put the ticker tape behind for several minutes.

A further advance in U. S. Government securities aided sentiment. The price of export copper was given another lift to its highest level in five years. Major commodities more than held their own.

Leading the forward push were the motors, steels, coppers, alcohols, merchandising and specialty issues. Only the rails were backward. The utilities also failed to get far out in front.

Prominent on the upturn were Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Rolling Mill, Anaconda, Kennecott, Andes, Cerro de Pasco, Schenley, American Commercial Alcohol, Spiegel-May-Stern, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Allied Stores, Associated Dry Goods, Pathe Patino Mines, Brunswick-Balke-Collendar, Standard Oil of N. J., Westinghouse, Crown Cork, du Pont, Sharpe & Dohme, Celanese, Johns-Manville, J. I. Case, American Telephone, Western Union and International Telephone.

Generous disbursement to shareholders, higher pay for workers in the steel industry and other industries employing thousands, served to stimulate retail store stocks and others that may benefit by a substantial growth in public spending over the remainder of the year.

Bond Prices Rise

Wide upswings in a few of the industrial convertible liens gave color to the bond market today.

General trends were mixed with indications pointing to profit selling in certain of the medium-priced rails.

A part of the U. S. Government list moved ahead to new peaks in the face of reactionary movements in some of the Treasury and guaranteed issues.

Home Owners Loan Corp. 2¼s rose ¾ of a point shortly after the opening. Federal Farm Mortgage 3s and Treasury 3⅜s and 3¼s, 1944, climbed about ⅛. Elsewhere prices ranged from one thirty-second higher to three thirty-seconds lower.

American Rolling Mill 4½s pushed up more than 6 points to a new high. Gains ran from 1 to around 2 in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s and International Telephone 5s, while fractions were picked up by loans of American & Foreign Power, St. Louis, International Hydro Electric, Studebaker and Western Union.

Bonds of Alleghany Corp., Santa Fe, Chesapeake Corp., Great Northern, Hiram Walker, Missouri Pacific, New Haven, and Walworth drifted a little lower.

Foreign loans contributed a fair number of advances, chiefly in the French, Italian, Cuban and South American divisions.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Record
Atlantic Ref	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Emp Cap Cp Cl A	5c	Nov. 30	Nov. 19
Monsanto Chem	$1.25	Dec. 15	Nov. 16
Std Oil of Indiana	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 16
Std Oil of N J	75c	Dec. 15	Nov. 16
Wash Ry & El	$10	Dec. 1	Nov. 16

Increased

Cabot Mfg	$2	Q	Nov. 14
Marion Mfg Co	$1.50	Oct. 19	Oct. 8
May Dep Stores	75c	Q	Dec. 1
Superheater Co	25c	Dec. 10	Dec. 1
Van Raalte, Inc	$2	Dec. 1	Nov. 18

Initial

Brown F&Wire n	15c	Nov. 30	Nov. 16
Curtiss Wright A	5c	Dec. 15	Nov. 27
Matson Navi Co	25c	Q	Nov. 10

Accumulated

Cushman's Sons, Inc. 7% pf	$7½	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Pac Pub Sv pf	$1.50	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Riverside Cem pf A	$1.36¼	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Stromberg-Carlson Tel Mfg pf	$4.87½	Dec. 1	Nov. 15

Interim

Green Bay & Western R R	$2.50	Nov. 27	Nov. 17
Do deb A	$25	Nov. 27	Nov. 17
Italo Argentine El Co Am shares 91 9-20c		Nov. 10	Oct. 31

Resumed

Wright Aeronau	$1	Dec. 14	Nov. 27

Liquidating

Curtiss-W Airports Cp v t c	$1.92		.....	.....

Regular

Atl Refining	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Atlas Cp 6% pf	75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 23
Bank of Canada	$1.13	S	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
Brown F & Wire B	30c	..	Nov. 30	Nov. 16
Brown Shoe	75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Cent Ark Pub S 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Col & A C 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Creole Petroleum	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30	
Emp Cap Corp A	10c	Q	Nov. 30	Nov. 19
N'land Greyh'd Lines, Inc, $6.50 pf, I.	$1.62½	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 11
Pitts, Bess & L Erie R R pf	$1.50	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Potomac Elec Pw Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Purity Bakeries	10c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
St Helen's Pulp & Paper Cp	30c	..	Nov. 2	Oct. 24
Stamper No 1 Trust A	$10.47	..	Oct. 26	Sep. 30
Do AA	$10.49	..	Oct. 26	Sep. 30
Do B	$2.62	..	Oct. 26	Sep. 30
Stamper No 1 Trust Series BB	$2.61	..	Oct. 26	Sep. 30
Stand Oil of Ind	25c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 16
Stand Oil of N J	50c	S	Dec. 15	Nov. 16
Tubize Chatillon pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Un Biscuit of Am	40c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Van Raalte pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 18
Wash Ry & El Co.	$9	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Williams Oil-o-Matic Heating	25c	..	Dec. 2	Nov. 19

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
December	103.0	102.4	101.5b
May	104.4	104.4	103.5b

b—Bid.

Otis Steel Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Otis Steel Company, Cleveland, reported net income of $495,110, for the quarter ended Sept. 30, equal to 35 cents a common share, compared with net loss of $27,367 in the like quarter of 1935.

Bristol-Myers Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Bristol-Myers Company reported for nine months ended Sept. 30, net income of $1,893,768, or $3.90 a share, compared with $1,836,978, or $3.66 a share, in the like period a year ago.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Nov. 7	Nov. 6
65	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	65	65	65	65
15⅜	9⅜	Adams Express (.20b)	15½	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
38¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (1½b)	27½	27½	27½	27¾
37¼	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	36⅛	35	36	34⅝
21½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2½	2½	2½	2⅛
84½	58	Air Reduction (1¶)	84¾	84	84⅝	84
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.80¶)	16½	16	16½	16⅜
4¾	3¼	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
59	13⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	58	58	58	58
49½	27	Alleshany pr pf (h)	47	46½	46¾	46½
40⅜	26⅞	AlleghenySteel (1)	38¾	38¼	38⅝	38½
245	157	Allied Chem (6)	238	237	238	237
21¾	22	Allied Mills (½b)	21⅜	21⅛	21½	21⅛
16½	6¾	Allied Stores	16⅞	16⅛	16¾	16
88⅜	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	87¾	87½	87¾	86⅞
71½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1½)	70¾	69⅝	70½	69⅞
32⅞	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	32½	32	32⅝	32⅜
4⅞	4	Amal Leather	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
125½	75	Amerada (2)	107	104	105	105⅞
77½	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	79	77½	79	77¼
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	42⅜	41½	42½	41¼
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	65	63½	65	63
137½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	127	128⅜	127	127¼
64⅞	30	Am Car & Fdry	53½	52⅝	53½	52
92	57⅝	Am Car & F pf	92½	92	92½	90
65⅝	31	Am Chain (1b)	67	65⅝	66⅞	65½
14⅛	7½	Am Colortype	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	12½
33¼	20½	Am Com Alcohol	34½	33¼	34¼	32⅝
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	29½	28	29½	28¼
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
15⅝	9¾	Am European Am & For Power	13⅞	13¼	13¼	...
9¾	6½		7¼	6⅞	7¼	6⅞
51⅝	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	49½	48½	49	47½
42¾	25	Am & For Pow6	40½	38⅝	40½	39
17¼	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	18⅛	18	18⅝	18
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19⅜	19½	19⅝	19½
8⅜	4⅝	Am Hide & L	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5
46	31⅛	Am Hide & L pf (3)	34½	33⅜	34¼	33¾
49⅞	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	49	49	49	49
4⅝	2⅛	Am Ice	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	3
14½	9⅜	Am International	14⅜	14	14⅜	14½
39⅜	23⅛	Am Locomotive	36½	35½	36½	35½
105	66	Am Loco pf	107	106	107	105
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1¶)	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
54	27	Am Metal	54⅞	54	54¼	53¾
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Lt	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
74½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68½	65⅝	66½	64½
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	78	76⅝	78	76
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.15b)	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	23
34½	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20¶)	36⅛	34½	36⅝	34⅝
28¼	18	Am Seating vtc	25½	23½	25¼	25¼
45	25¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	40⅞	40½	40½	40¼
100¾	58¾	Am Smelt & Ref (2)	99½	99	99⅝	99
46¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries	27¾	136⅛	137	136
145½	107¾	Am Steel F pf (2¾¶)	137¾	56¾	56¾	56½
63⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	58⅜	139¾	139¾	139¾
145	129	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	139¾	25½	25⅞	25¼
26⅝	13¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	25½	181½	182¾	181½
182⅝	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	182¾	99⅝	100	99½
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	100	101⅛	102	101½
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	105	14⅞	15½	14⅝
15⅝	8⅞	Am Type Fdries (h)	15½	25⅝	25⅞	25¼
27⅜	19¼	Am Wat W E (.20b)	25⅞	9⅛	9⅜	8⅝
11½	7⅝	Am Woolen	9⅛	61⅝	61¼	60¼
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen pf (3b)	61⅝	1	1	1
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	6½	6	6½
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (1¶)	6½	5	5	5
73¾	31½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5⅝	37	36¾	37
36¾	24	Am Zinc Pr pf	37	53½	54⅞	53
55⅜	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	54⅝	84	84	84
86½	35	Anaconda Wire (2¶)	84	20¾	21	20¼
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	21½	34¾	34¾	29
43	9	Andes Copper	34¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5¾	3	A P W Paper	3⅝	41	41	40⅝
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½)	41	5⅝	5½	5⅝
7⅜	4⅛	Armour Ill	5¾	80	80	80
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	80	60	59¼	60
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	60	60	59¼	60
18⅛	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	60	15	14⅜	14⅜
15⅛	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15	16½	16⅛	16⅝
22⅛	8⅛	Artloom Corp	23¾	22⅞	23⅜	22¼
22½	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	45	45	45	45
51⅞	36	Asso Oil (¼b)	92½	92⅛	92½	92
88½	60	Atchison T&SF (2e)	77⅛	76¾	78⅛	77⅝
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105½	105½	105½	...
44¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	41	40½	41	40¼
53½	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	32¾	31¾	32½	32⅝
35⅞	26⅝	Atl Refining (1)	73	72½	72½	72½
73	48	Atlas Powder (2¶)	18½	18½	18½	18½
30¼	14	Atlas Tack (¾b)	34	33¾	33⅝	33½
54¼	26⅝	Auburn Auto	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
7¾	4⅞	Aviation Corp Del				

—B—

6⅞	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	5	4⅞	5	5
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	23¼	22¾	23	23
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	34⅞	34	34¼	34
5	2⅜	Ball Asd (h)	4½	4	4⅛	4½
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	112
33	33¾	Bald Asd pf (h)	70¼	70¼	70¼	70½
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	27¼	27	27	26¾
28¼	13¼	Barker Bros	24¼	24	24	23½
123	82¼	Barker Bros pf	123	122	123	121
20	14½	Barnsdall (.80)	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19¾
99	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	97½	97½	97½	97¾
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	13⅞	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1b)	30½	29⅞	30½	30
25⅛	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	23	23	23	23
65	48	Best & Co (2½)	68	68	68½	67⅞
76	45¾	Beth Steel	74⅞	73½	74⅝	73½
19½	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
125⅛	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	124¾	124¾	124¾	123
52	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	52¾	51¾	52⅞	51¾
20¼	14½	Blaw Knox (.60)	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅛
120	77½	Blumenthal pf	11	110½	111	...
31⅛	18⅞	Boeing Airplane	28¾	28¼	28⅛	28¾
63¼	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	46¼	46	46¼	46
45	39	Bon Ami B 2½)	45	44½	45	45
32⅜	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	29	28⅛	28½	28¼
87¾	64	Borg Warner (3¶)	90	86	90	86
3¾	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	2	2	2	2
18⅞	12⅛	Bridgeport Brass (.40¶)	16¾	15¾	16⅜	15⅝
67¾	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	62¾	62	62	62
69	47½	Briggs & Strat (3)	52¼	52½	52¼	52
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2¶)	48¾	48¾	48¾	49¼
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	56¾	56¼	56¾	56½
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	105½	106½	105½	106
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¼	7	7	7¼
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	38	37	37	...
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	52	52	52	52¼
65⅜	45	Brown Shoe (3)	50	50	50	...
19⅞	8¼	Brunswick Balke	21½	20	21¾	19¾
11⅜	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞
15⅞	9½	Budd Mfg	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	13
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	10¾	10½	10¾	10⅜
33½	20¾	Bullard (½b)	32	32	32	32½
50¾	11½	Bulova Watch	53	50½	52	50½
34½	25	Burroughs Add (.60¶)	31⅞	31¼	31¾	31⅜
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7⅛	6½	7	6½
25½	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	29½	26½	29	25½
24⅞	14½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	29½	22½	28	22½
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜
25⅞	18⅝	Byers	23⅜	23½	23⅜	22⅜
84	54½	Byers pf	78½	78½	78½	78⅞
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1¶)	32	32	32	31¾

—C—

43¾	30½	Calif Packing 2(1½)	40⅜	40½	40⅜	40⅜
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	16	15½	16	15¾
40¼	30	Campbell W&C (1¶)	38⅛	36¾	38¼	36½
20¼	10¾	Canada Dry	17⅜	17⅛	17⅝	17½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14¼	14	14¼	14
63	37	Cannon Mills (2b)	62½	62½	62½	62
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜
9¾	3¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
186	92½	Case Thresh	163	162¼	162¾	160⅜
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2¶)	89½	89⅝	89⅝	89½
32⅜	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	29⅜	27½	29½	27⅛
32	19	Celotex Co	31¼	30	31½	30
86	54	Celotex Co pf	83½	79½	79½	80¾
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1¼¶)	31⅜	31¼	31½	31⅜
57	35	Central RR of NJ	43	43	43	44
8¼	6⅜	Central Foundry	8¼	7¼	8¼	7⅝
92	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	92½	92½	92½	92
82	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	85	85	85	90
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3½	3¼	3½	3⅛
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
7½	4½	Consol Film Ind	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
20½	15¼	Consol Film I pf (2g)	17½	17½	17½	17¼
48⅝	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2¶)	45	44⅝	45	44½
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	107½	107½	107⅝	107½
8⅝	3⅞	Consol Laundries	8	8	8	8
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.80¶)	14¼	14	14¼	14
11⅝	5½	Consol Rys Cu pf	8¼	8	8¼	8
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
26¼	15⅜	Container n (1¶)	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	21¾
30½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	28½	28	28½	27½
3	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
87¼	67½	Cont Can (3¶)	74	72¾	74	73
24⅝	17½	Cont Dis Fibre (2)	22¾	22¼	22¾	22½
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	41⅞	41	41	41⅜
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	3	2¾	3	3
38⅞	28½	Cont Oil (1¶)	39	37⅜	38¾	37½
48	25½	Cont Steel (1)	36½	36⅛	36¾	36¾
73¾	63¾	Corn Products (3)	72⅝	71¾	72⅜	72
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	161	161	161	...
7⅜	4	Coty	6½	6¼	6⅜	6½
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	37¼	37½	37½	37¼
44¾	24	Crane Co	43¼	43	43⅜	43½
35⅝	15⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	32½	32½	32½	32¼
47	46	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	48½	48	48¼	47
90¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (2)	90¾	89	90¾	89
57¼	48¼	Crown Cork pf ww (2¼)	58	57	57½	56½
14⅞	7¼	Crown Zeller vtc	15	14⅝	15	14⅝
56⅞	38	Cruchble Steel	53¼	53	53⅝	53¼
2⅞	1¼	Cuba Co	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
19½	9	Cuba Ry pf	13	13¼	13⅜	13½
14⅛	8⅛	Cuban Am Sug	11⅛	11¼	11¼	11⅜
112½	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	112½	112	112½	112¼
24¼	18⅞	Curtis Publishing	20¾	20½	20½	20¼
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6½
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	19¾	19½	19⅝	19⅝
90	59	Cushman 7% (3½)	73	72¾	73	69½

—D—

18⅞	7⅛	Davega St (.30¶)	18¾	18½	18¾	18½
101½	53	Deere & Co	99	98½	98½	98¼
33½	19½	Deisel W G (1¶)	32½	32⅝	33½	32½
54¾	36⅜	Del & Hudson	49	48¼	49	48
23¼	14⅞	Del Lack & W	19⅜	19¼	19⅝	19½
11⅞	4	Detroit & Mack	9	9	9	...
21⅜	13	Det & Mack pf	15½	15¼	15¾	...
58¼	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	58¾	58	58¾	56
40¼	30½	Diamond Match (1½¶)	33½	33⅛	33½	33⅛
43	37½	Diamond M pf (1½¶)	39¼	39	39¼	38¾
34⅝	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	24¾	24½	24¾	24⅜
61½	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	58⅞	55¼	55⅞	55¾
11⅞	7¾	Dominion Stores	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	74½	73¾	73¾	74½
47½	29	Dresser A (1⅛e)	50	49⅛	50	49
25¼	13	Dresser B	27½	26¼	27	25½
8¾	4⅞	Duluth So Shore	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
3	1½	Duluth So Sh pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	...
8¾	4⅞	Dunhill Inter	8⅞	8	8	7¾
179	133	du Pont de Nem (3.60¶)	180½	178¾	180½	178½
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	130⅞	130¾	130⅞	...

—E—

9⅞	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	8¾	8	8¼	7⅞
185	156	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	179	178¾	179	178
39¾	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	39	38¾	38⅞	39
15⅜	5¾	Eitingon Schild	14⅜	14¼	14¾	14½
47⅜	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2b)	47	46¼	47	46⅝
17⅜	10	Elec Boat (.60)	13½	13¼	13½	13⅜
7¾	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.25e)	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
25½	22¾	El Paso N Gas	25½	24⅞	25	24¾
17¾	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	15⅜	15	15¼	15½
78	19½	El Pw&L 6% pf	74½	74½	74½	75¾
85	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	83	81⅜	83	82
55¼	42¾	Elec Sto Battery (2¶)	46	46	46	46
3	1½	Ely Norton Coal (h)	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
3⅞	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¾
69	53½	Endicott Johnson (3)	56	56	56	56
116	110	Endicott John pf (5)	114	114	114	...
10¼	5¼	Equitable Off Bld (.20b)	10	9¾	10	9⅞
18⅛	11	Erie RR	16	15½	16	15¾
34½	16	Erie RR 1 pf	29⅝	29½	29⅝	29
15⅞	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
40⅞	23½	Evans products (1)	31¾	31½	31½	31
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5½	5¼	5⅜	5¼

—F—

18⅛	8½	Fairbanks pf	15	15	15	...
70⅞	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1¶)	67¼	66½	66½	66¾
205	122½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	200¼	200¼	200¼	...
58¼	31⅝	Fajardo Sug (2)	54	53¼	53⅝	52⅝
27¾	18¾	Del L& Trac	25	25	25	24
92	37	Fed Min & Sm	60	59	60	57¼
105	69⅞	Fed M & S pf	113	113	113	112
12¼	7¾	Fed Motor Tr (.40)	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
	3	Fed Screw W	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
6	2½	Fed Water Serv	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
61⅝	36	Fed Dept Sto (1.40¶)	44⅝	40	44	39¾
1	1	Fed'd Dept Sto pf	112	108	112	107½
6½	6	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20¶)	45	44½	44½	44½
34	24⅞	Firestone T&R (2)	34¼	33⅞	34	33⅝
105½	100⅜	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	105	104¾	105	105
55⅛	40	First Nat Stores (2½)	54⅝	54	54	54½
45	30½	Flintkote Co (1)	37⅝	37	37⅜	36⅞
11¾	3⅞	Follansbee B (h)	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4½
47½	32	Food Mach n (1)	44½	41¾	44½	41½
38¾	24½	Foster-Wheeler	36	35¾	35½	35¼
43½	30⅛	Fourth Nat Inv (1.45b)	42¾	42½	42¾	42¾
97¾	63	Franklin Sim pf (7g)	89	89	89	89
35¾	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	28⅜	27⅝	27¾	28⅛
53⅛	31½	Fuller 2

10 P.C. Rise in Industrial Activity Looked for in November

Jury Indicts 70 In Mid West For Oil Price Fixing

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 6 (AP)—The federal grand jury late today indicted 24 oil companies and 46 individuals, including many major concerns and their executives, on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust law.

The indictments charge that the companies and individuals agreed unlawfully to fix and restrict price margins in charges to gasoline jobbers, and that they attempted to maintain uniform jobber contracts and to adopt uniform policies with respect to jobbers throughout 10 states of the central West.

Many Leading Concerns Indicted

The same grand jury several months ago indicted 23 companies and 61 individuals on charges of conspiring to fix the price of gasoline to consumers. Many of the same companies and individuals were indicted again today.

Corporations and subsidiaries indicted were listed by the justice department as follows:

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Cities Service Company, Continental Oil Company, Gulf Refining Company, Pure Oil Company, Shell Petroleum Corporation, Sinclair Refining Company, The Texas Company, Tide Water Oil Company, Mid - Continental Petroleum Corporation, Phillips Petroleum Company, Ohio Oil Company, Skelly Oil Company, Barnsdall Refining Corporation, The Globe Oil & Refining Companies of Oklahoma, Illinois and Kansas, National Refining Company, Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Empire Oil and Refining Company, Cities Service Oil Company, Marathon Oil Company, and Wadhams Oil Company.

Allege Unlawful Agreements

All of the companies named except the Ohio Oil Company, National Refining Company, Cities Service Oil Company and Marathon Oil Company already are defendants under the indictment returned last July.

The individuals named today were officers and employees of the companies.

Accusations that officials of major oil companies held periodic meetings at Chicago privately for many years, and agreed upon uniform prices to be paid to jobbers dealing with them were contained in the indictment.

Dist.-Atty. John J. Boyle said the alleged unlawful agreements affected 4000 jobbers in the Mid West, many of whom had complained to the department of justice against uniformly restricted price margins allowed them under their contracts with the major companies.

The indictment returned today alleges that the Chicago price fixing meetings usually were directed by Charles E. Arnott, vice-president and former president of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., of New York. He was one of the defendants indicted.

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Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
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Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 16
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Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 18
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 16
County Savings Bank, Clinton	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Steel Production Highest in 7 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

STEEL production during October in the United States totaled 4,545,001 gross tons of steel ingots, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This is the largest volume for any month since August, 1929.

The total for October was exceeded by only seven other months in the history of the steel industry.

The institute pointed out that only in October, 1928, and in the six months' period from March through August of 1929 was the monthly output larger than last month. The largest output for any month in the history of the industry was 5,286,246 gross tons, in May, 1929.

Last month's total compared with 4,161,108 tons for September, 1936, and with 3,142,759 for October, 1935.

Retail Business Up 10 to 15 P. C. Above Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Uneven progress was recorded for the retail trade this past week, steadiness characterizing activity in major divisions, declares the Dun & Bradstreet weekly review. Promotional events on election day contributed much of the bulk to retail sales, as rain and rising temperatures during most of the week in many parts of the country were not conducive to the movement of cold weather requirements.

Men's topcoats and suits sold better than women's coats, says the report, although dresses, lamé blouses, evening gowns, gloves and handbags were more sought than a week earlier. Buyers of yard goods stressed metal brocade, velvet, satin crepe, and novelty silk. Preparations for Thanksgiving were evident in the interest accorded carving sets, dinner cloths, stemware, and kitchen accessories. Lamps, games, books, sewing machines, and hunting equipment moved into the foreground.

"In those districts where snow and cold prevailed distribution widened steadily," says the survey, "but the lag in other parts of the country held the gain to 1 to 2 per cent over the level reached in the week previous. This narrowed the advantage of the estimated retail volume for the country, as a whole, to 10 to 15 per cent over that reached in the comparative week of 1935.

"Retail activity in the New England states was at a somewhat slower rate, and the rise from last yar's was shortened to 12 to 16 per cent. Improvement in the East, on the other hand, was extended, as sales were more by 14 to 18 per cent than in the corresponding week last year.

"Heavy apparel featured buying in the Middle West, advancing totals as much as 15 per cent for the week and to 18 to 25 per cent over the poor showing of the like 1935 period," says the report. "Freezing temperatures helped to keep the volume in the Northwest at the previous margin of 20 to 25 per cent over a year ago.

"As some sections made little headway, the increase for the South was reduced to 18 to 25 per cent. Due to the curtailed volume last year, the rise for the Southwest went to 22 to 27 per cent. As the shipping strike restricted retail distribution on the Pacific coast, volume was lowered to 12 to 18 per cent above that for the 1935 week."

Strike Threatens Mexico's Oil Fields

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mexico's oil industry, largely foreign controlled, was reported threatened by a general strike.

About 100 demands were submitted to several producing companies as the powerful oil syndicate's draft of a proposed new blanket labor contract.

Failure to reply "satisfactorily" within 15 days, the companies were warned by union leaders would be regarded as cause for calling out an estimated 16,000 workers.

Details of the labor demands were not disclosed, but an authoritative source said one required that apprentice oil field workers be paid 120 pesos ($33.33) daily, and another that all but two of four ranking officials of each company be syndicate members.

Among the important foreign oil companies operating in Mexico are the Huasteca (Standard Oil of New Jersey), Aguilla (Royal Dutch Shell) and Pierce.

Refinancing Scheme Is Announced by Goodrich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The B. F. Goodrich Company has approved a proposal to refinance the company's mortgage debt and to provide increased working capital through an issue of $27,000,000 of 4¼ per cent first mortgage bonds due in 1956. The issue will be underwritten by a banking group headed by Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Of the proceeds of the $27,000,000 of first mortgage bonds which the company now intends to sell, approximately $17,571,000 will be used to redeem on Feb. 1, 1937, all of the outstanding first mortgage 25-year 6½ per cent gold bonds of the company, at 107 per cent, and the remaining proceeds will be available for general corporate purposes, including additional working capital.

The management of the company considers it advisable to provide the additional funds in view of the increase in volume of the company's business and the rise in prices of its principal raw materials in recent years and the need from time to time of plant improvements and betterments.

Industrial Gain Of 10 P. C. Seen During November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Industrial activity in November is expected to average almost 10 per cent above the satisfactory October rate, according to the monthly statistical summary of the Standard Statistics Company.

Influenced largely by gains in automobile output, steel production will probably be slightly higher than in October and actual output of automobiles is scheduled to be some 80 per cent higher than last month. Building contract awards will be off seasonally but actual building operations in reflection of contracts let earlier in the fall and summer will continue at a high level until they are curtailed by bad weather.

Consumption of electricity in November is expected to hold about even with the October figures. Carloadings will be off seasonally but will still compare very favorably with a year earlier. Bank debits in October were around 9 per cent higher than in September and these should be bolstered this present month by the beginnings of holiday trade.

Following are comparisons of significant business figures with estimates for the current month where feasible:

	Estimates Nov..1936	Oct..1936	Sep..1936	Oct..1935
Steel output (per cent of capacity)	73.5	*72.5	72.9	52.6
Auto production (U. S. and Canada, 1000 cars)	450.0	*250.0	139.8	280.4
Building contracts awarded (F. W. Dodge, million dollars)	190	*210	234.3	300.8
†Production index **(1926 equal 100)	96.8	*88.7	87.0	76.4
Electric power output (daily, million kwh.)	333.1	*331.1	323.4	285.4
Carloadings (average weekly, thousand cars)	705	*813	776	713
†Commodity price index (1926 equals 100)		79.95	79.82	77.83
†Farm price index (1926 equals 100)		83.95	84.30	80.04
New York Stock Exchange sales (million shares)		44.00	30.87	46.66
†Stock price index (419 stocks, 1926 equals 100)		120.1	114.1	99.6
†Bond price index (dollars per $100 bond)		99.4	99.3	90.2
†Band debits index (excluding N. Y. city, 1920-1924 equals 100)		*107.0	96.0	94.0
Commercial loans (reporting member banks, million dollars)		5,559	5,511	4,896
Excess reserves (Federal Reserve member banks, million dollars)		2,160	1,340	3,010

**Adjusted for seasonal variation. *Estimated by Standard Statistics Company. †Standard Statistics Company Indexes.

Commercial loans have recently increased as the result of the increased needs of expanding business and are more than 12 per cent the total of a year ago this fall.

New York Stock Exchange sales in October were almost 50 per cent higher than in the preceding month, although still lightly below the totals of a year earlier. Commodity prices showed little change during the month, although farm products in general were off a trifle.

Trading by Brokers Rises to 21.38 P. C. Of the Total Volume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As a part of its program dealing with partial segregation of the broker-dealer function on the floor of the exchanges, the Securities and Exchange Commission reports that trading by members for own account on the New York Stock Exchange again followed the market price trend ended Oct. 10 and represented 21.38 per cent of total volume of trading as compared with 19.85 per cent in the week ended Oct. 3.

The commission, with the cooperation of the New York stock and curb exchanges, intends to publish the figures over an extended period to test out its conclusions, as expressed in its report to Congress last summer that there was present member trading which tended to incite speculative activity and accentuate price trends.

Figures also were published today for the transactions by members of the New York Curb, but as total volume figures were not available, percentages dealing with the relationship of member trading to total volume were lacking.

The figures published by the commission for the same week in dealing in round lots showed that all member trading combined on the New York Stock Exchange on and off the floor, for own account, was at the upward price trend, purchases being 269,753 shares greater than sales.

On the floor, members other than specialists traded against the price trend on one day and with it on five days, and during the week bought 161,660 share more than they sold.

October Auto Output Jumps 262 Per Cent

NEW YORK (AP)—Factory shipments by members of the Automobile Manufacturers Association during October jumped 262 per cent above the preceding month, the preliminary report released by the association disclosed.

October factory sales for the group amounted to 216,554 cars and trucks. This was also 4 per cent above the corresponding period last year and 128 per cent above the five-year average for October.

On the basis of this report, members of the association have shipped 2,780,633 units during the first 10 months of the current year—an increase of 24 per cent over the corresponding period last year and 76 per cent above the five-year average for the period.

The report covers the operations of all but one of the major producers.

SEC Denies Registration To Savings Corporation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Securites Commission has issued an order which officials said denied registration to securities of the National Invested Savings Corporation, headed by former Senator James E. Watson of Indiana.

The order said that whereas a prospectus of the company stipulated that $8.80 of every $11 worth of stock should be set aside for the purchase of stock, cash receipts to June 30, 1936 totaled $12,403 and disbursements $12,109.

In addition, it said a balance sheet certified by a Washington accountant listed liabilities as "one," when, as a matter of fact, $7,200 was due employees in unpaid salaries.

'Self-Supporting' Security Fund Actually Based on Tax Payments

This is the last of three articles on the operations of the Social Security Act. The second appeared Nov. 6.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The primary purpose of the much discussed $47,000,000,000 "fund" to be accumulated by the United States Treasury in the next 40 years, in the Old-Age Reserve Account, appears to be a rather transparent piece of self-deception practiced upon the American public by itself by means of the mysteries of compound interest.

When the plan was under consideration, it was of course obvious from the beginning that a tax rate which would be far more than sufficient to take care of all retired insurers in the early years of the plan, would fall far short of providing the necessary income in later years, when the burden of old persons legally entitled to monthly retirement annuities will sharply increase. To set a rate from the beginning which would be sufficient to carry the ultimate peak load would, at the start, bog the plan down politically as well as pile up an immense deflationary cash surplus in the Treasury.

The first adjustment to this difficulty was the commen-sense one of inaugurating the tax by three-year steps, the rate to start at 2 per cent and move up the escalator 1 per cent every three years until it reached the full 6 per cent in 1949.

Even after this adjustment, however, the plan would collect far more than is needed for a great many years, and then fall far short of what is needed, when the peak load is reached about 1980. In short the plan goes into operation with a comparatively heavy tax and light benefits, and ends with comparatively heavy benefits and light tax.

The committee which originally drew up the plan proposed a lower rate than is now embodied. This would have avoided some of the debt retirement in the early years which the law now compels, but it would have also fallen even further short of needs when the full burden of benefits fell due.

Even with the "interest" which the Old-Age Reserve Fund would have "earned," the tax rates would ultimately have fallen short of needs, and further taxes would have been required. To avoid this anticipated need of a tax increase in 1980 the President raised the tax rates for 1937—up to the present graduated rate. This makes the plan "self-supporting" in an insurance-accounting sense.

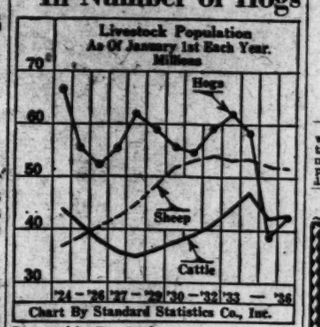
The term "self-supporting," as here applied, means that the combined income of the fund from the 3 per cent on its Treasury notes and from the current tax receipts, will meet the current cost of benefit payments.

There is no other use intended for the $47,000,000,000 of Treasury notes except to provide the interest, amounting to about $1,500,000,000, which will fill out the pay roll tax receipts of the day to meet the benefit needs. There is no intention of ever using this capital, selling it out, retiring it, or other than keeping the portfolio of engraved notes intact and immobile. Nor is there any likelihood that any effort would be made to do so. The Treasury can get new notes from the Bureau of Engraving as easily as take these, and market them just as readily if Congress gives the authorization. Hence it has been proposed that the 3 per cent notes to go into the fund be made perpetual, like some of the French Government's rentes.

Nevertheless these perpetual notes cannot be dismissed as a mere fiction by which the Treasury is its own creditor and debtor. The mystery of interest is turned to the psychological advantage of the Social Security Act. For the Treasury statement is radically changed. A part of the cost of the old-age benefits is ultimately to be produced out of "interest" which other taxpayers will shoulder, the latter will pay it in to the Treasury in taxes, and it will disappear in expenditures as "interest on the public debt." By means of the $47,000,000,000 of notes, however, it will make its reappearance in the Old-Age Reserve Account as "earned interest." Thus the old-age benefits will not appear quite so heavy a burden to taxpayers or the community as a whole. What the fund gives will be more obvious than what it takes away.

On the other hand, the gain may not be as dubious as it appears. The employers and employees whose taxes have gone to the retirement of the Treasury's debt to "bloated bondholders," will have saved the Treasury the annual sums which it otherwise would have had to pay out to private creditors. Hence it seems only fair that they should have the benefit of the annual interest payments which they will have saved the Treasury from having to pay to someone else. The face value of the Treasury 3 per cent notes held in trust for them may be a precious piece of fiction, but the interest savings effected through their retirement of what might be called the outside public debt would be real. Hence they might easily be considered entitled to it themselves.

Sharp Decrease In Number of Hogs



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE number of hogs, sheep and cattle in the United States is indicated on the chart for the past 13 years.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The decision of the United States Government to allow gold to be obtained in exchange for dollars by countries giving reciprocal facilities to the United States has been hailed throughout the British press as evidence of a real determination by the United States to make the recent three-power agreement effective. The three-power agreement is the more welcome because it seems to mean business, and the welcome is not made less sincere by the numerous questions which must inevitably be put on matters both of principle and detail. These questions seem to center on the sterling price of gold in London, or, what comes to the same thing since the dollar price of gold is fixed for the time being, the sterling-dollar exchange rate.

If this has not been fixed, or limited to a narrow range by the agreement, the general effect would seem to be to increase the power of London over the exchange rate. The American fund might be free to buy gold in London, but short of an agreement to the contrary, London would be free to fix the sterling price of gold wherever it liked.

Although not the slightest evidence has been found in London of an agreement on this point, it is assumed that it must have been made, since it is not considered conceivable that America should agree to export gold without such an agreement; and the assumed agreement is approved of, since it is a step toward the modified gold standard, with elastic sides, which is considered desirable in London.

Interest Payments Sufficient

The success of the new scheme must obviously be bound up to some extent with the pressure that may be brought to bear on sterling in the near future, either through capital movements or through changes in the course of trade which may affect the balance of payments. It is unfortunate that our official statistics are at their weakest when dealing with our balance of payments.

The annual estimate made by the Board of Trade is a judicious guess, supported by less rather than more evidence, and makes no provision for capital movements. The margin of error in the following figures must be considerable, and at best they can be taken only as a rough indication of a trend:

	(Million £) 1932	1933	1934	1935
Excess merchandise imports	387	363	395	361
Excess govt payments	34	..	..	2
Net shipping income	70	65	70	75
Net investment income	150	160	175	185
Other income	40	40	40	40
Excess govt income	..	..	9	..
Estimated balance	—51	+3	—1	+37

Britain has a large excess of merchandise imports which she pays for out of interest received on foreign investments, and by performing shipping insurance and other services for the world. The balance of income account in 1935 was so much better than in the previous years because investment income was higher, in spite of many conversions to lower rates of interest, and because our excess of imports was considerably lower.

Import Balance Growing

For Britain, as for the United States, foreign investments have on the average a record for interest payments which stands up very well against that of domestic investments. But the situation may be very different in the future. During the current year our imports have been increasing much more rapidly than our exports, and during the first nine months of the year the excess of imports was more than £35 millions greater than for the first nine months of 1935.

There has of course been an increase in investment income and in income from services, particularly shipping services, during the same period, and it may be that our net income from these sources has increased fast enough to balance our increased debit on merchandise account. But one of the danger signs is that an unknown but certainly increasing amount of our raw material imports, which are generally taken to foreshadow an increased export of manufactures at a later period, are being bought for armament purposes, and will not be material for subsequent export in manufactured form.

A further difficulty which many see ahead is that we may no longer be in the van of world recovery; other nations have now devalued their currencies, loosened their trade restrictions slightly, and may be expected to obtain some competitive advantage in world markets. And with the recovery of world prices expected in London, the terms of trade may move against us, since prices of raw materials will increase faster than prices of manufactured goods. We shall obtain in all probability a smaller volume of imports for a given volume of export.

Trade Policy Question

There is some controversy in England at the present time over what our trade policy should be. There are those, among whom should perhaps be counted the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who rely on protected domestic markets, and cheap money, to save us from any further trouble. But there are others, with more modern instances at their finger ends, who maintain that our domestic difficulties will become progressively more serious unless we play our part in the world-wide recovery which may now be on the threshold.

A purely nationalistic recovery, stimulated behind a tariff wall by inflationary expenditure, is seen leading to a trade collapse, or to a rapidly extending network of government controls over the economic system as has been found necessary in other would-be auarchic and self-sufficient countries. As an alternative if we decide to join in the freer trade movement, which has been so steadfastly pursued in America by Cordell Hull, we can safely overcome most of our internal difficulties, and restore prosperity in our export industries, at the same time that we avoid trouble with our external exchange arrangements.

Danger to Sterling

There is of course no immediate fear for exchange position since, although it is anticipated that there may be some appreciable flow of capital from London to Paris, and possibly to New York, we have ample buffer stock of gold to protect us. But it is not generally remembered that the relationship between sterling and other currencies is determined not merely by conditions in England, but by those in all countries in the sterling area, which includes the Dominions, (except Canada, which has peculiarly close connections with the United States) the Scandinavian countries and Argentina, to say nothing of smaller countries.

The last League of Nations survey of Economic Conditions pointed out the dangers to sterling which might come from outlying parts of the sterling area. And it seems reasonable to believe from such figures as are available that the debit balance of the sterling area with the outside world on merchandise account has been increasing fairly rapidly in the last few years, and that this has been prevented from exerting any great pressure on the external sterling exchange rate by the large exports of gold from India and the Union of South Africa, and by the capital movements which have more or less swamped the influence of current income changes.

Farm Real Estate Values Now 12 P. C. Above 1933 Levels

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Bureau of Agricultural Economics survey showed today an increase in 1936, for the third successive year, in the average value of the American farmer's real estate.

Reporting farm real estate values rose 4 per cent above last year, the Bureau said they now are 12 per cent higher than they were in the spring of 1933.

The gain also was said to be more general than in the year preceding. Increases in average value per acre were shown for 46 states as compared with 31 states in the previous year.

The largest average gain, compared with last year's levels, was shown for the east north central group of states, which had an average advance of 6 per cent. Vermont and Massachusetts were the only states showing no gain.

The percentage increase in per acre value by states in 1936 as compared with 1935, was reported as:

New England—Maine 2, New Hampshire 2, Vermont 0, Massachusetts 0, Rhode Island 1, Connecticut 2.

Middle Atlantic—New York 1, New Jersey 2, Pennsylvania 5.

South Atlantic—Delaware 2, Maryland 3.

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Rentals from $33 to $55
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COUPLE—man for gardening, some driving, needed repairs, assisting house; woman cooking, housework, family of 2; state references, wages. Frederic W. Loudon, Litchfield, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSEMAID for complete charge of 3 young school children, chamber work and some laundry; references. MRS. CHARLES MORSE, 158 Dolton St., Newton, Mass. Newton North 8074.

WANTED—Nurse, companion for elderly lady; moderate salary; good home; state qualifications and salary. Write Box F-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Quiet, pleasant home for permanent or transient guests. Tel. Stadium 8819

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FOR SALE—12-room house; 2 open fireplaces, oil burner; convenient location. 152 Summer St., Spring Hill, Somerville, Mass.

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Local Hockey Sextet Face Frenchmen in 1936-37 Debut Tonight—Collins Is Back

Bruins Open Against Canadiens in Montreal

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The new Boston Bruins open their 1936-37 season against Canadiens tonight in Montreal. Canadiens, also, are quite new since they have regained their old star, Howie Morenz, and again operate under the managership of their old favorite, Cecil Hart. Bruins are back under the direct guidance of Art Ross.

Gone from the Boston team is Babe Siebert, who did grand yeoman service along side of Eddie Shore. Siebert, tonight, wears the uniform of Canadiens and plays against his old mates. The story of rollicking Babe is interesting, having begun his long hockey career with Montreal Maroons and winding up with Maroons' intra-city rivals, Canadiens.

With Siebert on the Canadien defense will be another former Bruin, Roger Jenkins, who played here last year. There is a possibility that Paul Runge, valued left winger of the Bruins last year, also will be facing his former cronies. On the Bruin lineup is Roy Goldsworthy, who patrolled right wing in a spectacular manner for Canadiens.

Holds Spotlight

With this interchange of players, the return of the old managers and so many other interesting high lights, this game between the Bruins and Canadiens holds the spotlight of the week end schedule for the league. The other games see Americans at Toronto tonight and Rangers at Detroit tomorrow night. Maroons do not open their season until Tuesday.

Americans may be on the way to surprise the league as they did last year, making the playoffs despite not having been rated good enough in early season. They already have tied the Chicago Black Hawks, 1-1, and hope to equal or better this tie against Toronto. The Leafs opened before a disappointingly small crowd Thursday and were defeated 3-1 by Detroit.

The starting lineup for the Bruins will see the newly-acquired veteran, Hooley Smith, in center ice, flanked by Dit Clapper on the right side and Capt. Red Beattie on the left. Eddie Shore will be at right defense and Jack Portland, former Canadien and Cub player, at left, with the reliable Tiny Thompson in goal.

Jerwa and Hollett

Joe Jerwa will replace Shore with Flash Hollett his partner, and the second Bruin line probably will be Cooney Weiland in center, Bun Cook, former Ranger, and Goldsworthy for wings. A third line of Bill Cowley in center, Charlie Sands at right wing and Sammy McManus, the latter up from Philadelphia, at left wing. Ray Getliffe and Peggy O'Neil will be the available spares.

Canadiens officially re-introduced their old forward line of Howie Morenz in center, Aurel Joliat at left wing and Johnny Gagnon at right wing. The defense of Siebert and Walter Buswell will start in front of Wilf Cude with Jenkins and Sylvio Mantha to spare. Other Canadien spares are Pit Lepine, Armand Mondou, Joffre Desilets, Rod Lorrain, the Bourcier brothers, Georges Mantha, Paul Haynes, Bill Miller, Jack McGill, and Toe Blake.

Rangers Changed

Tomorrow night the Rangers take the ice at Detroit and there is the most radically changed club in the circuit. The New Yorkers will be without Ching Johnson, Bun and Bill Cook. Only three players, but what history those three have created in their 10-year service with the club. Frank Boucher and Murray Murdoch of the original starting Ranger team remain as active players. Bill Cook and Johnson now are assistant coaches and spare players.

New faces to replace the veterans really are not making first appearance, having played with Ramblers, Ranger farm team, and part of the last year with the present team. The line to replace the Cooks and Boucher may be that of Alex Shibicky, Neil and Mac Colville and the new defense pair are Babe Pratt and Joe Cooper. The team veteran holdovers are Murdoch, Boucher, Art Coulter, Dave Kerr, Lynn Patrick, Cecil Dillon, Ott Heller and Butch Keeling with Phil Watson, Bert Connolly, Bobby Kirk and Charlie Mason, tried players but not quite veterans as yet.

Americans to Play Under League Banner

TORONTO, Nov. 7 (AP)—When the New York Americans meet the Toronto Maple Leafs in a regular National League hockey game here tonight they will be playing under the league banner and not for William Dwyer of New York.

Upon application by the league, Justice Keiler Mackay today dissolved an interim injunction preventing the Americans from playing under any other name. The club was taken over recently by the league because of Dwyer's alleged failure to meet financial obligations.

The interim injunction was granted Wednesday at Whitby, Ont., near the Americans' Oshawa training camp, by Judge Coleman upon the application of Marty Shenker, business manager of the club for Dwyer.

Green Bay Packers Play Here Tomorrow

George Svendsen (With Ball), Green Bay Center

Left to Right—Erny Pinckert, Pug Rentner, Jim Musick and Cliff Battles of the Boston Redskins

Green Bay Team Faces Redskins In Sunday Game

Tomorrow's Lineups

Boston Redskins		Green Bay Packers
Millner, le		re., Gantenbein
Edwards, lt		rt., Schwammel
Olsson, lg		rg., Engebretsen
Bausch, c		c., Svendsen
Karcher, rg		lg., Evans
Barber, rt		lt., Smith
Malone, re		le., Becker
R. Smith, qb		qb., Blood
Ed Smith, rhb		lhb., Monette
Battles, lhb		rhb., Bruder
Britt, fb		fb., Hinkle

Officials—Referee, W. T. Halloran; umpire, Tommie Hughitt; head lineman, Dr. B. A. O'Hara; field judge, W. H. Shupert.

The Green Bay Packers arrived in Boston at 11 o'clock this morning and after installation at the Parker House worked out for more than an hour at Huntington Field to limber up after their 30-hour train ride and ready themselves for the game tomorrow at Fenway Park with the Boston Redskins.

Coach Curly Lambeau of the Packers declared himself quite concerned over the fact that his club was so favored to win tomorrow's fray. He went to some lengths to try to prove that the Packers should not be so rated. Yet, in the light of the heavy score the Packers rung up against the Redskins, 31 to 2, his arguments seemed unconvincing.

The Packers for a long time have been called "the team with the college spirit," yet the present wearers of the Green Bay colors suggest youth the least of any National Football League team. Perhaps the veteran aspect may explain their success this year, because in the professional game experience and knowledge play a mighty heavy part and often overmatch the dominating impetuosity of youth.

One thing is certain in relation to this team of young and old players; their specialty, the overhead game, which they, as a team, have promoted from their earliest days, is as potent as ever. Out at Huntington Field Arnie Herber tossed his long aerials and showed his mastery of the art. As expert receivers he has two of the most adept in football in Don Hutson, the Alabama flash and Rose Bowl favorite, and the perennial star sharer, Johnny Blood, the oldest veteran of the team in service.

The Redskins have prepared for this game with a zeal they never have equaled. They profess themselves confident of tossing the invaders aside in their own march to the top. Whether or not this courage may be inutile, tomorrow's game will prove; in spite of all, or because of all, the season's best and most thrilling game should result.

Cross-Country Mark In Danger Monday

Cliff Veysey's New England intercollegiate cross-country record of 21m. 21 4-5s. will be in danger on Monday when 158 varsity runners from 15 colleges battle for the 24th title at Franklin Park.

Three times this year the flying Northeastern sophomore, Andrew "Hawk" Zamparelli, has been under 22 minutes, and not once has he been really pushed. Although he will be running only to win on Monday, he may find the competition stern enough to force him down around 21 minutes.

If it is a seasonally cool day, the Hawk will be an almost prohibitive favorite, but Bill Hunnewell of Maine, last year's winner, and Chris Molloy of Holy Cross are given a chance of pushing him if he is not in top shape.

Carroll O'Connor of the Crusaders also is expected to finish among the first 10, while Capt. Art Johnston of Northeastern should be within the first five and might even surprise the top three men. While Northeastern and Holy Cross are reasonably sure of placing two men in the first 10, the real battle will come after that, and Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire have real chances for the team prize.

College Soccer Results

Delaware 3, Ursinus 0.
Dartmouth 3, Conn. State 1.

Island Cagers Face Hard Schedule On First Invasion of United States

HONOLULU (AP)—A new athletic argosy from the Hawaiian Islands will begin this month, when an all-Hawaii basketball team undertakes a four months' mainland invasion against competition powerful enough to discourage hardier squads.

Picked from business men's leagues, the islanders tentatively are first scheduled to take on the American Olympic champions in a two-game series at Hollywood, Nov. 28-29.

The nine-man squad, consisting principally of slim, versatile Oriental stars, plans to appear four times a week, visiting nearly every state, against college and A. A. U. quintets.

The islanders are booked to meet Detroit university, Michigan State, Notre Dame, Colorado college, New Mexico university, University of Arizona and many other college outfits.

Many of the islanders can handle any position on the floor. They play fast, orthodox ball.

The team includes one Hawaiian, Larry Akau, guard and center.

Basketball is the latest sport in which the islanders challenge mainland competition. Hawaii football, baseball, tennis and golf stars have been barnstorming for several years.

Around the Hub

Vacation Days Are Over

WELL rested after a month in the wilds of Wyoming, and anxous to return to his desk at Fenway Park, Eddie Collins arrived in Boston this morning by way of the 8:15 plane from Minneapolis. Although his plans for the immediate future, as far as baseball is concerned, are rather indefinite, the Red Sox manager will resume his duties early next week and clear up the mountainous minor details that have accumulated during his vacation.

Staff Photo
Eddie Collins

Collins seems very enthusiastic over the club's future, but denied that any possible purchases or trades were discussed while he and Owner Tom Yawkey were isolated in the back woods. Eddie asserts that Tom plans to remain in Wyoming for at least another week before returning. In fact, Tom and Eddie probably will not meet again until the annual major league meetings in New York next month.

The Red Sox will be represented by Billy Evans at the minor league session in Montreal, which takes place later this month. Collins does not plan to attend. All minor-league business has been ably handled by Evans.

Collins hasn't heard from Joe Cronin since the World Series, but believes that he and Mrs. Cronin are still visiting with the Clark Griffiths in Washington. Joe, Eddie and Tom Yawkey will be together at the big-league confab, if not before. E. R.

College Football Results

East

Marshall 41, Cumberland 6.
Montclair T. 41, New Britain T. 6.

South

Catawba 14, Appalachian 0.
Furman 14, Presbyterian 0.
Louisiana Tech. 6, Tampa 0.
Miami 20, Stetson 6.
Mississippi T. 24, Troy (Ala.) T. 0.
Ouachita 31, Mississippi C. 13.
Oglethorpe 18, Erskine 0.
Piedmont 14, Snead 0.
Randolph Macon 48, American 7.
Rollins 21, Newberry 6.
Southeastern Louisiana 19, Southwestern Louisiana 0.
Tennessee J. C. 13, Bethel 0.
Tenn. Wesleyan 35, Chattanooga Fresh. 0.

Mid West

Buena Vista 12, Wayne (Neb.) T. 0.
Cape Girardeau T. 6, Carbondale T. 4.
Central (Iowa) 39, Penn 0.
Columbia (Iowa) 6, Winona (Minn.) T. 2.
Concordia (Minn.) 13, MacAlester 0.
Duquesne 26, Washington (St. Louis) 0.
Kirksville T. 7, Maryville T. 0.
McPherson 14, College of Emporia 13.
Nebraska Wesleyan 13, Doane 7.
Ottawa 7, Bethel 6.
Parsons 52, Dubuque 0.
Springfield (Mo.) T. 34, Central 0.
St. John's (Minn.) 13, St. Thomas 0.
Warrensburg T. 13, Missouri Valley 6.
William Jewell 6, Baker 0.
York 7, Concordia (Neb.) T. 6.

Southwest

Austin 58, Abilene Christian 14.
East Central (Okla.) T. 16, Connor 0.
Noth Texas T. 6, East Texas T. 0.
Daniel Baker 14, McMurry 7.
Texas Tech 12, Oklahoma A. and M. 0.

Far West

Idaho (SB) 18, Albion Normal 7.
Occidental 7, California Tech 7.
Oregon St. Frosh 6, Eastern Oregon N. 0.
Pacific 25, Nevada 6.
Whittier 32, Laverne 7.

N. E. Sidelines

THE echoes of this afternoon's football games throughout New England will have hardly died away when the coaches of the respective teams will begin pointing for next week's games.

Coach Dick Harlow's charges are already looking toward the Navy with high hopes of winning their first major game in two years. They should draw one of the largest grid crowds that has invaded the Stadium for some time, especially because of Harvard's rapid improvement and the failure of the Navy to reach the greatness which has been expected of it.

Dartmouth has a tough customer in Columbia this afternoon, but the Indians have their eye on that mythical Ivy league title and hope to take this game in stride as they march on toward Cornell and Princeton. The Big Green has not pointed for any particular game this season, and because of this has an excellent chance to finish up the season with victories.

Boston University will welcome next week's breather in Clarkson Teachers after this afternoon's tussle with Rutgers. The Terriers meet Boston College in their last scheduled game of the season and it would make this grid year complete for Pat Hanley to take the Eagles into camp.

Although Gil Dobie wants victory this afternoon over North Carolina State, there looms on next week's horizon another southern team, Western Maryland. This game will probably be a breather for the Eagles before they step into Boston University and Holy Cross, but it can't be taken too lightly. The Maryland boys will be out to show their old coach, Dick Harlow of Harvard, that they still have the stuff.

Yale doesn't look for much trouble from Brown this afternoon, but will strive to tune up its attack in preparation for the Princeton Tiger next week.

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Tonight

National League

Boston at Montreal Canadiens.
New York Americans at Toronto.

International-American League

Syracuse at Buffalo.
Pittsburgh at Cleveland.
Providence at Springfield.
New Haven at Philadelphia.

Sunday

National League

New York Rangers at Detroit.

International-American League

Buffalo at Syracuse.
Cleveland at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at New Haven.
Springfield at Providence.

Frew Named Captain

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 7 (AP)—Irving "Ranger" Frew, rugged defense player, who formerly wore the regimentals of Les Canadiens of the N. H. L., has been named by Coach George Boucher as captain of the Springfield Indians for the 1936-37 season. The tribe opens its international-American Hockey League slate by entertaining the rival Providence Reds here tomorrow night.

New Eight-Club Hockey Combine

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—The dispute which raged for several seasons as to which of the two big minor hockey leagues—International or Canadian - American — played the better brand of hockey will move toward a decision tonight when the new International-American circuit opens its first season.

The new eight-club circuit has been formed from four surviving members of each of the old circuits. While they will maintain their separate identities to the extent of playing in two divisions and with schedules arranged to give each team more games against rivals within its own group than against teams from the other, the program will be complete enough to give a clear line on comparative strength. For several seasons futile efforts have been made to get the league champions together in post-season playoffs.

The opening round of games tonight and tomorrow follow the lines of the old leagues. Tonight the Syracuse Stars play the Buffalo-Niagara Bisons at Niagara Falls, Ont., the Bisons' new home since their old Fort Erie rink was damaged last spring. The Pittsburgh Hornets, who took over most of last year's Detroit Olympic squad, play at Cleveland in the other western game. In the eastern group the Providence Reds play the Springfield Indians at Springfield and the New Haven Eagles visit Philadelphia to face the Ramblers.

The entire program will be reversed Sunday when Buffalo plays at Syracuse, Cleveland at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at New Haven and Springfield at Providence. The first "intersectional" game is scheduled for next Wednesday when New Haven starts its first western trip at Pittsburgh.

Campus Boswells a Tireless Lot

* * *

U. S. College Press Agents More Important Than Good Fullbacks

* * *

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Double, double, woe and trouble isn't confined to bridge duffers and weary football coaches. A far more beleaguered group is the tireless battalion of college press agents, serious fellows who let their adjectives die for old Mudville while they toss restlessly in bed.

Troubles never cease for the campus Boswells, who are more important than good fullbacks. They must carry the hod all year, suffer when their teams lose, fill the stadiums, get coaches' abibis into print and make them look real, write life stories about Joe Blow, and then wind up a hectic season by getting the campus gridiron idol on the all-America team. They are the ones who actually lifted college football by the bootstraps and made it a big business. Without them, the game wouldn't be the same.

Many succeed, some fail. But, strangely, fatalities in their ranks are few. Most of them remain on the campus for one generation after another as the coaches are hired and fired.

As the season hits the stretch today, most of the campus Boswells' chief concern will be the showing of their campus pride. It's nearing all-America time. The experts, harassed by a flood of nominees, are alert. So, the college press agents cross their fingers and hope that their hero will reach his crest this one game.

Getting their hero on the mythical team works both ways. Each fall, the press agents are flooded with protests from alumni, who think the man singled out for the honor isn't as good as another who's overlooked. In 1934, the Minnesota P. A. was swamped with protests from Minneapolis fans who insisted the great Pug Lund was an over-rated player.

Probably the greatest burden of the college P. A.'s is the demand for press box reservations and complimentaries. Long experience in the ticklish matter has made many of them past masters in the art of diplomacy.

The most prolific and impartial campus publicist we know is Joe Petritz of Notre Dame, whose memory for names and initials is amazing. Close behind Joe among others come Joe Madry of North Carolina, Eric Wilson, Iowa; Horace Renegar, Tulane; Marshall Dunn, Alabama; Ted Carpenter, Marquette; Don Liebendorfer, Stanford; Tom Foudy, St. Mary's; Frank Carver, Pittsburgh; Uncle Jim Renick, Ohio State; Tim Cohane, Fordham; Joe Labrum, Pennsylvania; Walter Paulison, Northwestern; Bob Woodworth, Purdue; Fred Osborne of Princeton, and Ted Mann of Duke, who can build up a preliminary game so furiously that you are sure it must be all the Rose Bowl games rolled into one copy. The list is almost endless.

Our favorite, however, is Mike Tobin of Illinois. Mike, always deadly serious, can paint a team's prospects blacker than pitch and make you cry over the Illinois "lightweights," who then pop off the bench to make a top-heavy eleven look like a vacant lot team. Captain Pat Echols and "Cappy" Wells of Army were great favorites, but they've left.

Here and There

LESLIE COTTRELL of the Bear Hill Country Club has been elected president of the New England Professional Golfers' Association, and Alex Ellis of Tedesco has been re-elected vice-president . . . Martin Keane of Walpole C. C. is the new secretary-treasurer . . . Dick May of Wannamoiset, who became honorary president by reason of the office he held until last night's election, and Les Cottrell were re-elected delegates to the national body, which meets in Chicago next week.

Candidates for the All-Boston women's field hockey team which meets the touring Irish players next Saturday will see action today in an exhibition match with Wellesley College players at Wellesley . . . Clinton Ferguson of Waban, Mass., placed third in the competition for the Townsend and Ferguson medals as the result of outboard racing last summer . . . Fred Jacoby, the North Bergen (N. J.) professional ace, was first again this year . . .

Potentially the strongest Northeastern basketball squad in history will report for the first practice session Monday night at Johnson Memorial gymnasium . . . Stan Kramer, 1933 captain, will have charge of the squad in the absence of Coach Al McCoy, who will be busy getting his Husky footballers ready for the Alumni Day game with Connecticut State on Saturday . . .

A flock of star sophomores will supplement seven varsity lettermen . . . The lettermen could form an experienced varsity team, but it is almost certain that at least two sophomores will break into the lineup in time for the opening game on Dec. 5.

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Luncheon, 12 to 2 Dinner, 6 to 8

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Overlooking our busy Boston Harbor is an ideal place at Luncheon or at tea time to sit and plan for holiday entertainings and Christmas givings. Its hospitable atmosphere is pleasant and restful.
27 T Wharf—LAFayette 8702

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Your enjoyment
of our delightfully prepared food is heightened by prompt, unobtrusive service.
LUNCHEON Noon to 2:30 DINNER 6 to 8:30
20 CHAPEL STREET, BROOKLINE
Longwood Towers

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jane Dares
145 West 55th Street
LUNCHEON 50c. — 75c.
DINNER $1.00 — $1.25

662 Madison Avenue (Bet. 60th and 61st Sts.)
Elizabeth Robins RESTAURANT
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Famed Ice Fine Foods

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY ST., NR. PUB. GARDEN
A Happy Choice for Luncheon and Dinner
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 3
DINNER 5:30 to 8

WOBURN, MASS.

The Shaker Glen House
BUILT 1804
Special Sunday Dinners
(Home Cooked Food)
Telephone Wob. 0240
Route 128
168 Lexington Street
Woburn, Mass.

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.

OPEN ALL YEAR
Dine delightfully in a colonial atmosphere
Seiler's 1812 House
Framingham Centre
on the Worcester Highway Route 9

READING, PENNA.

CRYSTAL Restaurant
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years . . . Reading's most famous place to eat!

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

THE GRAND
85 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
Also Excellent Board and Residence

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

ROWES CAFE
Edward Street
BRISBANE
SEATING 400 GUESTS

ALABAMA
(Continued from Page 13)

MONTGOMERY

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
23 COMMERCE ST. PHONE C-5655

Sears
You're invited to celebrate with Sears their Golden Jubilee during the entire year of 1936. Hundreds of new, exciting values in every department at Sears' new low prices.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

Klein & Son
Jewelers
SILVERWARE - CHINA
Distinctive Gifts

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Covington Shoe Co.
"We Do Fit Feet"
ANTIOCH
28 Dexter Avenue C-3913

JONES and HARRELL
Antique Furniture Shop
Specialists in Repairing
Refinishing and Upholstering
21 Washington Ave. C-2334

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
3101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods Courtesy Service

Where friends meet—and Eat
THE TIFFIN
SAN SEBASTIAN HOTEL BUILDING
CORAL GABLES, FLA.
Evoril B. Grute, Owner and Manager

DAYTONA BEACH

MALBY-POPE INC.
GOWNS
MILLINERY
HOSIERY
COSMETICS
A244 S. Beach Street Telephone 723

Atlantic White Flash Gasoline
and Atlantic Motor Oils
C. B. KING, Distributor
Corner of Broadway and Atlanta Ave.
14 South Coates St., ½ block from Main St.
Cor. of Auditorium Blvd. and N. Oleander Ave.
Cor. of N. Beach St. and Michigan Ave.
Cor. of Volusia Ave. and Seagrave St.
709 N. Ridgewood Ave. (open all night)
N. Ridgewood Ave. between 5th and 6th Sts., Holly Hill

TRIPLE S GROCETERIA
220 South Beach Street
726 Main Street, Peninsular Side
LAWSON MARKET
MacDONALD MARKET
100% Home Owned

FORT LAUDERDALE

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
Lauderdale Hotel Building
S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

ORR'S
LETTER SERVICE
Mimeographing, Manuscripts
Notary Public, Stenographic Service
229-231 Bryan Arcade Phone 165-W

Radios Appliances
Contracting and Repairs
Gutteridge Electric Co.
304-306 S. W. First Avenue Phone 501

WM. H. MARSHALL
Realtor
Apartments, Homes, on and Near Beautiful New River. Fishing, Surf Bathing, Golf and Other Recreations.
321 S. Andrews Ave Phone 538

BARLETT'S MARKET
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of Foods
Phone 44

FORT MYERS

TROPICAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries and Western Meats
1000 First Street Phone 420
Fort Myers, Fla.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1400 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
S. O. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE

TUPPER COAL COMPANY
Original Genuine Monte-Allo
POCAHONTAS
COKE
ANTHRACITE
LUMP RED REX ASH
Phones 5-2841, 2842

NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
23 YEARS IN BUSINESS
Our Styles the Smartest
Our Stock the Largest
Our Prices the Lowest
$1.00, $1.45, $1.95, $2.45 and up

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Sears
Will Save You Money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

KEY-McCABE
FUNERAL HOMES
Jacksonville 45 W. Church St.
St. Augustine 30 St. George St.

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
We announce our removal to a new location
1125 Ingraham Building
Phone 3-4949

TANNER
GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

BRAKES
CARBURETORS
IGNITION
J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-4450 Nite 2-0231

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
S. E. CLARK
452 N. E. 77th St.
Tel. Edge. 1673-W

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters—Adding Machines, Portables—Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

Hart Hardware Company
Painting Terms
Material and Cash
Nothing Down
Three Years to Pay
FREE DELIVERY PH. 2-1618
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that result in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase results in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

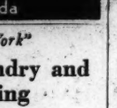
MIAMI
(Continued)

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7528
One Block West of First Church

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

BAY SHORE
CLEANERS
6810 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alterations and Dressmaking
EDGEWATER 1789

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
We would like to C.U.B.A. Patron of Ours
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440



Tropical Beauty
All branches of Beauty Culture given by
ADELINE JECK
3460 MAIN HIGHWAY, COCONUT GROVE
Phone Bayview 600

Phone 3-1380 New Work
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 6th St. Repairs

DOROTHY DOUGLAS
Home Made Ice Cream
23 flavors
DELICIOUS SODAS and SUNDAES
7124 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1685
Bus. Phone 2-5843
Res. 3-2381

MODERN CLEANERS
LAUNDRY
714 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Frances Jones, Proprietress
ALTERATIONS

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs rugs silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Pho. 32667-8

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

ORLANDO

MATTRESSES
Renovated—Repaired—Recovered
CARPETS
Cleaned—Repaired—Made Into Rugs
RUSS MATTRESS CO.
Phone 9653 1122 W. Church St.

Where Quality Comes First
Artistic Finger Waving 50 cents.
Permanents

Orange Blossom Beauty Salon
11 West Pine Phone 3834

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Electrical
HAROLD N. LANG
Everything Electrical
General Electric Mazda Lamps
14 W. Washington Phone 3500

KAY & CO., Inc.
Jewelers
Buy a Diamond for Christmas
"Do It Now"
53 EAST CHURCH STREET
ENGAGEMENT RINGS

SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME...THE NEW
Acrosonic Piano
BALDWIN PIANO STORE
71 East Church Street Phone 5060

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7000 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

RUTLAND'S
MEN'S STORE
110 S. Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla.

ORLANDO
(Continued)

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE SPECIAL 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
of the B. F. Goodrich Company
Garland and Robinson, Orlando, Fla.
Phone 3161
Complete Car Service

November
Homefurnishings Event
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

Contracting Bosch Radios
NEWELL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.
Everything Electrical
Phone 9648 59 E. Pine Street

SARASOTA

SARASOTA HARDWARE & PAINT CO., INC.
"Real Quality and Service"
Devoe Paint Radio Repair Service
486 Main Street

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
MAC'S FOOD SHOP
MEATS AND GROCERIES
318 Main Street Phone 2200

SARASOTA HARDWARE & PAINT CO., Inc.
"Real Quality and Service"
General Electric Radio
Radio Repair Service
486 Main Street

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. BOYLSTON, Manager
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Amoco Service Station
COMPLETE SERVICING
At Five Points Phone 2240
Free Parking

Young Electric Service
Frigidaire—L. H. Electric Ranges and Water Heaters—F. M. Water Systems—Bosch, F. M. and Crosley Radio.
Wiring Service—Appliances
360 Main Phone 2121

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Port Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
328 CENTRAL Phone 6165

VINOY MARKET
The Complete Food Store
432-436 1st Street North
Where QUALITY, SERVICE and ECONOMY Prevail
Our Slogan—The Golden Rule Tel. 5701

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

TAMPA

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
602-606 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LEE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

in
Your Spring and Summer Clothing
Is Your Guarantee of Unequaled Quality and Value

Old Reliable Shu Fixry
201 EAST LAFAYETTE ST.
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
SEARS GOLDEN JUBILEE 1886 1936
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Fairbanks-Morse
Pumps and Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods. No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4837

EAGER & SIMPSON
CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Charles E. Shepard
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg. Wa. 3793

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4984-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

WILLIAMS
JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Collins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

Malcolm D. Jones, Jr.
RADIO SERVICE
PHONE 731 GRAND BLDG.
Macon's Pioneer Radio Service Shop

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Snow's LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 2-1929
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

The Jones Co.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Quality Clothing
For Men and Boys

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

KAY
JEWELRY CO.
Charlotte Headquarters
Elgin—Bulova—Waltham
WATCHES
RCA Victor Radios
Sold on the Convenient Payment Plan
105 So. Tryon St. Dial 6125
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRING

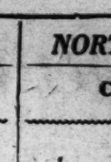
JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department cares for your Party Needs
DIAL 3-5191

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG


BONEFAAS
Batavia-Bandoeng
KLOOSTERLINNEN
sterk en koel
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

FLATS TO LET

FOR SKI-SPORTS AT MURREN
MODERN FLATS TO LET
Montana-House
Mürren Switzerland

GERMAN TEACHERS

PARIS—Young German teacher (lady) gives lessons, German; good method; wide experience; references. SCHMITT, 56 rue Guy-Lussac.

POST VACANT

SINGLE gentleman requires lady housekeeper to run modern flat in Geneva, age between 30 and 45; must be able to cook, speak English and French; good references required. Box No. G. 55, The Christian Science Monitor, 16 rue du Mont-Blanc, Geneva, Switzerland.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2
TEL. VESTER 3059

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Parts
Tel.: Passy 86-91

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m

New York Steam Pressing
8 and 10 rue du 29 Juillet
(métro: Tuileries) Tel. Opéra 57-06
Cleaners and Dyers of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothes
Will call or deliver.

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
HANDKERCHIEFS
Our colours guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29.
Tel. 81936. Tel. 94837.

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

St. Nicolaas Geschenken
MISS K. ROEST ROTTERDAM WEST
204B Schiedamscheweg
Huishoudlinnen - Tricotages
Handschoenen Kousen. Sokken.
Agentesse. Mrs. Peeters.
Goudenregenstraat 316. Den Haag
Drapers

Electr. Model Rund- Kaits-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de gehecle stad
Rosengracht 227 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

KAY
JEWELRY CO.
Charlotte Headquarters
Elgin—Bulova—Waltham
WATCHES
RCA Victor Radios
Sold on the Convenient Payment Plan
105 So. Tryon St. Dial 6125
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRING

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department cares for your Party Needs
DIAL 3-5191

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
30 South Market Street Tel. 73 and 139

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
Block 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM
(Continued)

N. V. HET INDANTHREN-HUIS
(Drapers)
Kalverstraat 134
De eenige speciaalzaak in Nederland voor Indanthrengeverfde Gordijn- Decoratie en Kleedingstoffen.
Indanthren Onovertroffen waschecht zonecht, weerecht.
Uitgebreide-Keuze- smaakvolle Sint Nicolaas Surprises.

Fashion House
42 Joh. Vermeerstraat
COATS
DRESSES
FURS

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(Leather Goods)
AMSTERDAM Kalverstraat 86-90
DEN HAAG Noordeinde 64c
REISARTIKELEN
LEDERWAREN
PLAIDS—VOETZAKKEN

Bestelt bijtijds
Uw Sint Nicolaas Surprises
bij Banketbakkerij A. Dijkstra
(Confectionery)
BANKET, SPECULAAS, MARSEPEIN, BORSTPLAAT
Amstellaan 5 Z. Tel. 91461

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIJALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

OOSTERBEEK

OOSTERBEEK HOOG, Annastraat 1, near Arnhem.
PENSION FRISIA
Open all the year round.
Central heating, running water; garden; close to tram and woods.
Reasonable terms.

THE HAGUE

BOETAN
East and West Indian Arts and Crafts and Indian Meals
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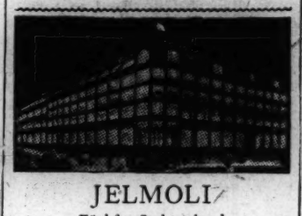

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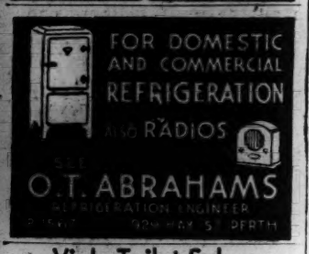

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Daily Features Page

Monitor Movie Guide

Miss Bergner in English Film Version of 'As You Like It'

As You Like It (20th-Fox)—An idyllically simple and lighthearted screen adaptation of Shakespeare's comedy, produced without pomp and starring Elisabeth Bergner, who portrays Rosalind in her pleasing individualistic style. The play has undergone serious cutting but no additions have been made and the presentation retains the spirit of the original. Dr. Paul Czinner, the producer, and his associates have preferred making a photographic record of Shakespeare rather than attempting modern cinematic embellishments. Acting and photography are outstanding. Laurence Olivier, Henry Ainley, Sophie Stewart, Mackenzie Ward, Leon Quartermaine, Felix Aylmer. *Family.*

Cavalcade of the West (Diversion)—Melodrama in which a small boy is kidnaped from a caravan trekking West and is finally restored to his family after he has grown to manhood. It does not live up to the pretentious title. Hoot Gibson, Marion Shilling, Rex Lease. *Family.*

Daniel Boone (RKO)—Colorful and relatively accurate historical Western about one of America's most famous pioneer scouts. Its outdoor heroics are directed chiefly to the younger generation and may be found a bit patent by their elders. There is plenty of Indian fighting. George O'Brien, Heather Angel, John Carradine, Ralph Forbes. *Family.*

Here Comes Carter (First National)—Conceited, wise cracking press agent goes sour on the world when he is fired for refusing to conceal the fact that a famous movie star has a wife and family. He begins dishing dirt and almost loses his life by riding gangsters over the air. Medium program comedy with Ross Alexander energetic as the press agent. Glenda Farrell, Anne Nagel, John Sheehan. *Family.*

Isle of Fury (Warner Bros.)—Adapted from a story by Somerset Maugham this is a program triangle melodrama with a South Sea island locate, a shipwreck and a battle with a devilfish as its high lights. There is some fine undersea photography and the acting is above average but the film is frequently jerky. Humphrey Bogart, Margaret Lindsay, Donald Woods. *Adults.*

Ladies in Love (20th Fox)—Occasionally, this tale of a man-hunt by a quartet of females in Budapest is casually amusing. More often it is romance à la Hollywood, divided four ways—but not four times better than average. Alan Mowbray as a conceited magician provides much of the comedy. Principal roles are engagingly played by Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Simone Simon, Don Ameche, Paul Lukas, Tyrone Power Jr. *Adults and young people.*

Libeled Lady (Metro)—From the moment Jean Harlow stomps through a newspaper office fully decked out in a wedding outfit in search of her elusive bridegroom until the battle royal in the last reel, this impossible story of the devices used to quash a $5,000,000 libel suit furnish divertingly rowdy nonsense. The plot is thin but the humor is spread thickly and the acting is crisp and breezy. William Powell's fishing scene is one of the funniest sequences since W. C. Fields's famous pool game. Jack Conway directs at Zephyr speed. Jean Harlow, Myrna Loy, Spencer Tracy, Walter Connolly, Cora Witherspoon. *Adults and young people.*

La Kermesse Héroïque (Tobis)—Translated into English as "Carnival in Flanders," this prize-winning French film farce is beautifully produced and well acted. With frank lustiness, it tells how the women of a Flemish town prevented pillage by invading Spaniards when the "superior" menfolk became panic stricken. Acting and direction are outstanding and Françoise Rosay is a delight as the mayor's wife. Alerme, Louis Jouvet, Jean Murat, Lynne Clevers, Alfred Adam, Pierre Labry, Arthur Devere, Marcel Carpentier, Micheline Cheirel, Bernard Lancret and others. *Adults.*

Sea Spoilers (Universal)—Routine story receives novelty from Alaskan setting and the fact that it gives the Marines and G-men the go-by in favor of the Coast Guard patrol. The rugged coast guardians capture seal poachers and also rescue a beautiful girl amidst plenty of exciting film hokum. John Wayne, Nan Grey, William Bakewell, "Fuzzy" Knight. *Adults and young people.*

Valiant Is the Word for Carrie (Paramount)—Barry Benefield's novel about a woman of no reputation whose life is completely changed by the love of two children is a sincerely moving drama, especially in the early scenes. Later the film runs aground on melodramatic shoals. On the whole a tasteful production, thoroughly well cast. Gladys George, Arline Judge, John Howard, Dudley Digges, Harry Carey, Isabel Jewell, Jackie Moran, Charlene Wyatt. *Adults and young people.*

Wedding Present (Paramount)—A farce which, if you put your rationality on a high shelf, will do. It is the old boy-meets-girl plot, the two principals being newspaper reporters. There is a good deal of drinking. Joan Bennett, Cary Grant, George Bancroft, Conrad Nagel, Gene Lockhart, Inez Courtney, Edward Brophy, Purnell Pratt and others. *Adults.*

Pictures of Lasting Interest

FAMILY: *"The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Swing Time," "The Gorgeous Hussy," "The Texas Rangers," "Rhythm on the Range," "The Green Pastures," "Girls' Dormitory," "Mary of Scotland," "Dimples."*

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS: *"Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "The President's Mystery," "Dodsworth," "Ramona," "San Francisco," "The General Died at Dawn," "The Great Ziegfeld," "To Mary—With Love."*

ADULTS ONLY: *"Anthony Adverse."*

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Drinking Cup Relay

TWO paper drinking cups and two strings of equal length are needed. Make a small hole in the bottom of each tumbler, and put one tumbler on a string. Tie one end of the string to a chair which has been placed at one end of the room; then tie the other end of the string to a second chair which has been placed as far from the first chair as space will permit, either opposite or diagonal from it. (Sometimes more room is obtained by placing chairs diagonally opposite instead of straight opposite.) Repeat the process with the second tumbler and string, tying the second string to the other side of the chairs.

Starting at opposite ends of the strings, the contestants (one at each string) blow the tumblers along the strings and back for the next two contestants. The team finishing first wins. This relay requires a little lung power, and appeals especially to boys.—S. I. P., Concord, N. H.

In Lighter Vein

"Be sure to get back in time for dinner" —New Yorker

Thrift Note

A Scottish farmer's son had the misfortune to fall in love with two girls at once. The one was all and strapping, the other was small and slim.

The puzzled lover at last asked his father's advice.

"Well," said the father, "there's sae muckle machinery used in farmin' noo-days that a big, active wife is no' o' muckle use; so I advise you to take the little ane—she'll eat less, onyway!"—*London (Ont.) Free Press.*

The Opposite Situation

Said the chairman of a certain society at its annual meeting:

"In most kindred associations, half the Committee does all the work while the other half does nothing. I am pleased to place on record that, in the society over which I have the honor to preside, it is just the reverse."—*That's a Good One.*

Here's Fidelity for You!

He: "Dearest, it will have to be a long engagement."

She: "Darling, I'll wait for you. I'll wait until—until—until the budget is balanced!"

Upstairs

"Have you ever seen anything that seems to grow with such leaps and bounds?"

"Yes, the children in the apartment above."

All Set But the Date

"They say your daughter has made up her mind to marry a struggling young lawyer?"

"Well, if she's made up her mind, he might as well stop struggling."

Nineteenth Century Political Honesty

"An honest politician is one who when he is bought will stay bought."—*Simon Cameron, Republican, Pennsylvania* (1857-77).

Quotation for Today

HOPE is like the sky at night: there is no corner so dark but that a persevering eye will discover a star.—OCTAVE FEUILLET.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

A College News Bureau

A STUDENT interested in journalism and desiring to earn a part of his way through college, wrote to a large number of student publications, offering to furnish them a weekly college news service. He offered to accept display advertising space in the various student publications, in payment for the syndicated material.

When many publications accepted the offer, he sold the space thus obtained to several national advertisers at a combination rate.

This college news bureau continued to be a profitable undertaking throughout his university career, and provided an income for several years after he graduated.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Gospel According to You

YOU are writing a book,
A chapter each day—
By the deeds that you do
And the words that you say.
Men are *reading* this book,
Whether faithless or true—
Friend, what is the Gospel
According to you?

—*Unidentified.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

A'—This abbreviated form of "all," used occasionally in Scotland and in northern England and Ireland, retains much of the *a* sound as in *all* (virtually *au* as in *haul*), although it is usually clipped to two-dot *a* as in *arm*.

Antipode—Although the Latin plural form, "antipodes" (always pronounced *an-tip'-o-deez*) originally had no singular form, we provided one when we took the word into English; and we pronounce it with accent on the first syllable, *an'-tih-pode* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long).

"Antipodes" came to us through the Latin, from a combination of the Greek *anti*, "opposite," and *pous*, "foot"—hence, something exactly opposite or contrary. Plato understood the earth to be round, having accepted the teaching of Thales (who lived about 200 years earlier); and he used the Greek form of the word to designate those, diametrically through the earth, whose feet were opposite to his. For example, a point off the southwestern coast of Australia would be the antipodes of Boston.

Thus, the word suggests something more than "different" or "unlike"; it means "the diametrical opposite."

Charity (I Cor. 13:1)—Renders the Greek *agape*, a spontaneous love, irrespective of "rights." It is a much higher concept than that suggested by the common word *philanthropia*, a love of man which does not go beyond giving a man his "rights."

Débris—Preferably *day-bree'* (*a* as in *ace*, *ee* as in *feet*; secondary stress on first syllable).

This word was borrowed directly from the French *débris*, "fragments," from the Old French *debrister*, "to break in pieces." Our word conjures up a picture of rubbish resulting from destruction. There is nothing useful about débris; it must be removed before anything constructive can be established on the site.

Etc.—This abbreviation for "et cetera" is to be read, according to the publishers of Webster's, preferably as *et set'-er-a* (first two *e*'s short, third as in *maker*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Illusive—Long *u*, *ih-lu'-siv* (each *i* long).

An "illusion" is a false impression, an unreal or misleading image presented to the senses, from the Latin *illudere*, "to play upon (the senses)." That which is illusive partakes of the nature of an illusion; therefore, it is deceptive, deceiving by false show, transitory, unreal.

Indissoluble—Two years ago, this department conducted a poll among readers, and the results indicated a 6-to-1 favor for principal accent on the third syllable, rather than on the second. Considering the qualifications of the group polled, and the size of the majority, we announced that we were willing to side with those who favored *in-dih-sol'-u-b'l*. (*In-dis'-o-lu-b'l* always sounded as if it were related to "dissolute.")

Following the poll, the publishers of Webster's wrote: "The information is both interesting and valuable. We cannot be sure when we can give official recognition to *in-dih-sol'-u-b'l*, but this kind of information is just what we need in our files." (Accent on the third syllable is recorded as second choice in the new Webster's.)

The literal definition of "indissoluble" is: "incapable of being dissolved or liquefied, as by heat or water; not to be disintegrated." In its broader meaning we read into it the thought of "unchanging; not subject to corruption; fitted to endure." In these are preserved the meanings of the Latin roots: *in*, "not," *dis*, "from," and *solvere*, "to free or loosen."

The firmness and security implied by the term "indissoluble" are qualities attributable to "everlasting," "impeachable," and "unchanging." Of course, things material are subject to dissolution; things spiritual are indissoluble.

Leasing (Psalms 4:2)—*Leez'-ing*. This now archaic word, from the Anglo-Saxon *leasian*, "to lie," here renders the primitive Hebrew root *kazab*, "falsehood, lying."

One—It is to be noted that this word begins with a vowel, but with a consonant sound (*wun*); therefore, when the definite article precedes it, "the" is sounded virtually *thuh*.

Question, Answer—Yes; to be read, unless otherwise indicated.

Sentient—Although it would appear that the three-syllable form is still popular in Britain, *sen'-shent* now prevails in America.

Supernal—*Su-pur'-nal* (first *u* as in *unite*, second as in *urn*, *a* as in *account*).

This interesting word is derived from the Latin *super*, "above"; and we apply it to whatever may be said to belong above the world, or to that which transcends a material sense of life.

Shining spiritual qualities are supernal, as are thoughts and ideas which are so lofty as to be above mundane interests.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Deer vs. Lawn Mowers

(P. G. and E. Progress)

Shasta, Calif.

DEER have practically replaced lawn mowers at the company's Pit Power House No. 3 in Shasta county. Every day a dozen or so from the neighboring hills have breakfast, lunch, and dinner on the green lawns around the plant and the employees' homes and, as a result of their constant nibbling, it hasn't been necessary to cut the grass this year except along the edges.

Yes, they are wild deer—or they were wild until they learned that everyone at Pit No. 3 is their friend.

The original patron of the lawn cafeteria was a good-sized buck. At first he was quite jittery and darted away at the sight of anyone. But after two or three visits he realized he was welcome and began bringing his family. They passed the word along to their close friends, and the whole group became regular boarders—and grass cutters.

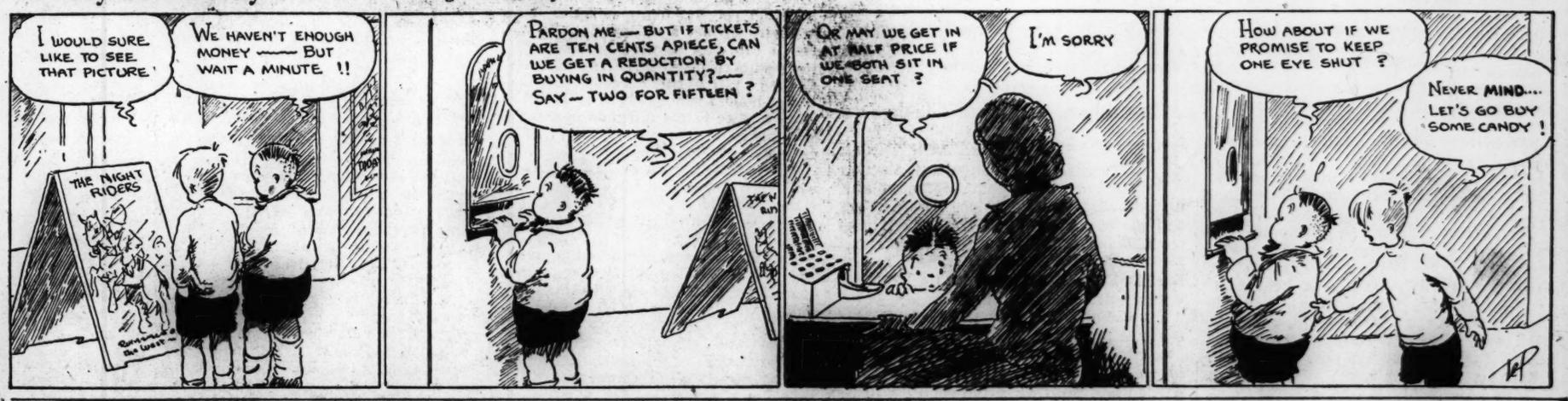
Brevities

Detroit News: A survey reveals that boys entering college this fall are taller than their fathers, and girls matriculating are taller than their mothers. After the first semester's bills have been paid dad will be even shorter.

Indianapolis News: Add similies of 1936: As rare as a bicycle rider on the right side of the street.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Bargains Today*

By LE PELLEY


I WOULD SURE LIKE TO SEE THAT PICTURE
WE HAVEN'T ENOUGH MONEY — BUT WAIT A MINUTE !!
THE NIGHT RIDERS
PARDON ME — BUT IF TICKETS ARE TEN CENTS APIECE, CAN WE GET A REDUCTION BY BUYING IN QUANTITY? — SAY — TWO FOR FIFTEEN ?
OH MAY WE GET IN AT HALF PRICE IF WE BOTH SIT IN ONE SEAT ?
I'M SORRY
HOW ABOUT IF WE PROMISE TO KEEP ONE EYE SHUT ?
NEVER MIND... LET'S GO BUY SOME CANDY !

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Gets the Stamps*

By THE HAGERS

"ARE THESE YOUR LETTERS, SIR? I'VE READ THAT STAMPS THIS OLD ARE RARE," I SAID.
THEN THOMAS DRAKE HELD OUT HIS WINGS; TO HIM THESE NOTES WERE PRECIOUS THINGS.
"THIS ENDS MY SEARCH OF MANY YEARS. I'LL KEEP THE LETTERS. IT APPEARS
THAT YOU'RE A STAMP COLLECTOR, SO THE STAMPS ARE YOURS." I JUST QUACKED, "OH!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

And What of the Majority?

A HUGE and overpowering vote such as the Democratic party now enjoys in the United States Senate and House of Representatives is not always an unmixed asset. When a legislative majority becomes so large that it does not have to hold together to fight for survival, it tends to break into factions and blocs seeking group objectives with a lessened sense of party responsibility and allegiance.

These are the centrifugal forces against which Administration leaders will labor in the coming term of Congress. Still more significant in the longer view, these same factions or groups have to be held together if the party is to extend its present hold into a succession of administrations such as the Republican party has enjoyed at times since 1860.

Every party is more or less an amalgam of varied interests, but in the Democratic party some of these have long seemed particularly strange bedfellows. Its nucleus in every electoral vote count is the Solid South where the party membership, though agricultural, is conservative, even aristocratic. Linked to this from early times has been the more depressed body of largely immigrant workers upon whom the Tammany machine and others like it have fastened and fattened. Then in the West lies an agrarian democracy kin in feeling to that of the South, but with its own special and populistic ideas about money.

The Democratic party has never succeeded except when these three elements pulled together. With Bryan it lost because it had the West but not the East; with Parker and with Smith it lost because it had the East but not the West. With Roosevelt it has had not only all three traditional elements but these have been vitally augmented in the West by independent, formerly conservative farmers and townspeople on one side and by a more radical fringe of Farmer-Labor partisans on the other, and its numbers in the industrial areas of the East have been swelled far beyond any machine following by the support of organized labor and, yes, the relief rolls.

Mr. Roosevelt has moved the center of gravity of his party somewhat to the left, has enlisted hitherto Republican progressives and socialistic reformers, and giving the party a body of liberal and labor support, has made his organization in some ways potentially freer from dependence on venal and sordid city machines. A small indication of this is the adoption of the new city charter in New York over the shrieks of Tammany while the legions of Mr. Farley were rolling up the city's usual majority for the presidential nominee.

At the same time, however, the southern and western democrac- has given hostages to the East, as William Allen White points out, by permitting the abrogation at Philadelphia last June of the two-thirds rule for nominations. Heretofore, the agrarian wing has generally been able to block a nominee unwelcome to it because it could muster a one-third opposition even when it could not raise a majority. But now it is within the power of the delegations from the urban areas along the Atlantic seaboard and the Great Lakes to dominate a convention when they wish.

If they choose to do so in 1940 or later, they will probably repeat the history of 1928 and lose the agrarian following Roosevelt has gained for them. And even to hold the western and progressive following together will require deftness, for progressives or radicals are notably divisive in their tendencies as they see so many different ways to Utopia. Witness the schisms and sl. nkage in the British Labor party since 1930.

So the problems of a majority party are not slight even when it has such an overwhelming majority as that now marshaled behind the New Deal. Probably the central question of all is whether the Democratic party will succeed in raising the level of its strategy in the cities—in appealing to the common people without countenancing the corruption that has so often victimized them.

Britain and the Armorers

AMID haste of a mammoth armament program, but not quite drowned out by its din, the final report of the Royal Commission for inquiry into the British arms industry adds to the widening conviction that stricter government control of the munitions trade is necessary the world over.

Since the World War a group of enterprising journalists and authors have been amassing evidence by the bookful to show up evils of a private armaments commerce carried on chiefly for profit. From time to time arms firms have protested against the approach taken by these writers—who now and then have shown a tendency merely to sensationalize their findings. But government inquiries have shown that the facts warrant the authors' rather than the protesters' point of view. The Senate munitions investigation into the American arms business disclosed such shocking evidence that repercussions were heard in several parts of the world.

In Great Britain the response was a Royal Commission of inquiry headed by Sir John Eldon Banks and including Sir Philip Gibbs, famous war correspondent and author of many books on peace and war, and Dame Rachel Crowdy. Without even the power to require testimony under oath, and therefore depending for some of its important questions on evidence already brought out in the United States, the commission has nevertheless done an important work.

It has come to the conclusion that the arms business is in fact different from other businesses as it affects the general welfare.. Armaments firms, confronted with evidence of bribery of government officials by their salesmen selling arms to other countries, have usually argued that bribery exists in many businesses. The findings of the Senate committee in the United States and the Royal Commission in Britain make this argument pointless.

The effect of arms sales *is* different from that of peace products. Each sale increases the possibility of sales elsewhere to people frightened by their neighbors' arming. The very effect of aggressive selling campaigns by armaments interests, whether these interests foment war scares intentionally or not, is to help create a war atmosphere.

For all the mildness of the Royal Commission's language, its recommendations indicate that it recognizes the dangers to world peace which inhere in an inadequately controlled system of private arms manufacture. The commission would tighten the licensing system in Britain; would conscript the arms industry in time of war, and limit its profits in peacetime.

The British Government is not compelled to follow the advice of the Royal Commission. But the report may have important consequences. The need of coordinating armament efforts in Britain is keenly felt today. And since questions concerning Britain's rearmament program probably will be frequently debated in public during the next several months, it is likely the British public will do some thorough thinking on the basis of the information and recommendations for which it is indebted to the Royal Commission.

Napkin Rings in the Swim

NAPKIN rings are back from the limbo of their all-but-forgotten past. And they are going to be right in the swim, too. Alumnae of Mount Holyoke College are collecting superannuated napkin rings to be melted up and their silver sold to help provide funds for a swimming pool at their *alma mater*.

In their heyday, napkin rings were contemporaries of the silver castors which did double duty on many a table as centerpieces and holders of salt and pepper shakers and the family vinegar bottle.

In addition to guarding the rolled napkins between meals and regimenting them to the right persons when the meal was "on," napkin rings were things of variety, even if not always of beauty and a joy forever. Most of them were silver, and some were actually handsome. Those were mostly the ones used "for best" when "company came." There were others—some made from a seashell and perhaps with "Coney Island 1893" hand painted on their translucent elegance. The Chicago world's fair, too, turned loose on the country a bewildering assortment of napkin ring souvenirs.

The Mount Holyoke alumnae ought easily to resurrect from the bureau drawers, china closets, trunks and attics of the land enough napkin rings to float their swimming pool. But are they opening a Pandora's box from which also will leap the shaving mugs, wall mottoes, sea shells, moustache cups, wax flowers, antimacassars, autograph and photograph albums, burnt leather *objets d'art* and other dusty "treasures" of the past?

London's East End Clashes

DR. JAMES JOSEPH MALLON, warden of Toynbee Hall, an institution which has long been doing splendid and nonpartisan social service work among the "down-and-outs" of the British metropolis, has come forward with proposals for ending Fascist-Jewish friction in the East End of London, where it has recently been a serious cause of disorder.

Dr. Mallon would have the Jewish elders exercise pressure upon the youth of their own community to keep away from meetings of hostile bodies. He would have the British Government forbid such provocative wearing of uniforms and drilling as is affected by Fascists.

That the Government is awake to the need for legislation reconciling the rights of public assembly and free speech with the necessity for preserving the peace is evidenced in the King's message to Parliament:

> A bill to strengthen the law [relative to maintaining the public peace] without interfering with legitimate freedom of speech or assembly will be submitted.

The compromise proposed by Dr. Mallon in these circumstances is helpful. If uniforms and drilled formations were banned, and if respectable Jewish youths in the East End of London did not in some cases allow themselves to become associated with more violent elements in the community in attempts to break up political meetings, some of the reasons for disorder would undoubtedly disappear.

Hard Rock Man

Book News of the Day

THE larger aspects of the mining industry in the West have had many and able chroniclers, but for the inside story of prospector, placer miner and underground worker, one must in general have recourse to fiction. It is precisely this portrayal of the homely details of actual, everyday experience which gives James A. McKenna's BLACK RANGE TALES (New York: Wilson-Erickson. $3.50) their value; their charm comes from a certain modesty regarding the importance of his adventures, itself a guarantee of genuineness, from his Celtic wit and from a merry zest in living which made every day a joyous experience.

McKenna went west in 1877, to Elizabeth Town, then a booming gold camp in northern New Mexico. He soon drifted south and west into the Black Range, whose crest is identical with the Continental Divide for most of its 80 or 90 miles; it lies perhaps 40 miles west of Elephant Butte dam, and the Gila river rises on its western slope. The region was a favorite haunt of the Apaches during the seventies and eighties, and the miners even in the larger camps kept their Winchesters handy, while the lone prospector was in constant danger. McKenna lost two partners in brushes with the renegades, and himself had several narrow escapes. In and about the Black Range and on the desert to the south, near Deming, he spent the better part of sixty years; the interludes being short excursions to other mining fields in the North, and, apparently, a term of service in the Spanish-American War.

There is no chronological sequence in the tales (which bear the earmarks of the "as told to" type of compilation); the author gets off on a certain tack, one reminiscence leads to another; and the result is a veritable grab bag of mining lore, Indian adventure, rough frontier humor, tall tales, with an occasional dash of frontier sentimentality. There are accounts of prodigal hunting expeditions (hunters made money in those days supplying mining camps with venison and turkeys); of the search for lost mines—the West being full, even to this day.

Many of the miners in southwestern New Mexico were Pennsylvania Irish who went West as the aftermath of the Molly McGuire troubles. There was one young fellow who persisted in recognizing the Prince of Darkness in every long-eared burro or long-horned goat which peered at him through the dusk. There was a group of four Mac's and O's whose common given name was Neal, and whose exploits in the Erin Go Bragh Mine were both herculean and gargantuan. There was the woeful figure of Manuel with his great herd of goats and his fickle wife. McKenna had his own ludicrous troubles, too, as justice of the peace on Cook's Range. And his account of certain old timers, still dreaming wistfully of the good old days of "big strikes," is genuinely touching.

The very artlessness of his tales makes its own appeal; one wishes the old gentleman, now in comfortable retirement at Deming, might go on endlessly spinning them.

K. C. K.

An Alert Brakeman Is Always Needed

Oregon Trails

CROSSING the Snake river into Oregon early one Sunday morning, we were surprised to find a sturdy Italian-American farmer, with the knee boots and long-handled shovel which mark the irrigator, hard at work in his fields. (We learned later that long-handled shovels are also used for quite another purpose, as will appear.)

On one side of the road were rows of tasseling corn, berry patches, melons, cucumbers, and young fruit trees, green and luxuriant. On the other were sand and sagebrush and the sloping sunbeaten hills. All this had been desert when he bought it, the friendly farmer explained. Water, brought from a great reservoir twenty-five miles away had converted it. Even the roadside ditches were full.

* * *

"That's the gophers' work," explained the man with the shovel. "And that's why I'm out here—to clean out the ditches and stop up the gopher holes."

Prunes would be his chief crop when his trees grew up—nothing but prunes. Therein he differed from the four brothers who live in a great brick house farther on, near the foothills of the Blue Mountains. "I handle the sheep, Jim has the cattle, and Al has the hay and grain, though we all pitch in and help each other. And Harry? Oh, yes. Well, Harry goes in for silver foxes." (Signs of disdain from the son of the soil.) "But they do bring in quite a bit of cash now and then."

* * *

Our first sight of the broad, blue Columbia river, toward which we had been traveling for so long, was one of great elation, something like which the Lewis and Clark expedition or the pioneers on the Oregon trail must have felt. How enormous the Lombardy poplars in this region! Nearly every farm along the river seemed to possess, indeed, to cherish, them. Windbreaks, snowbreaks, and shade trees all in one, they were. Two of us, by stretching, could just span the bole of one of them, which the little woman in the cottage in its shadow told us was nearly ten years old. Back East, we told her, they never attained such size and, moreover, they were considered short-lived and had to be replaced every five years or so. Again the constantly flowing water from the irrigation ditches received the credit.

Soon the broad Columbia narrowed and before long it was dashing its way through rugged cliffs, atop which was a cluster of shacks and dark-skinned folk who were unmistakably Indians. Of course, and these were the cliffs from which they adroitly netted giant salmon during the spring runs. We had seen it in the news reels and were not a little pleased to have recognized the spot before we reached the roadside tablet which explained how the aborigines had retained fishing rights through treaty. No white man could "try his luck" there. This was an inherited, exclusive privilege.

* * *

Do you wonder why Hood river apples have such a great reputation, even 3000 miles away from the valley where they grow? It was carefully and intelligently explained to us by the affable Scotsman who owns the weekly newspaper in the town that gives its name to the fruit.

"Warm days and cool nights. That's the answer. There is always water and always sunshine. At one end of the valley is snow-capped Mount Hood and across in Washington, opposite us, is snow-capped Mt. Adams. These guarantee cool nights. And they assure well-colored apples."

* * *

Do you know how to catch a clam? This is the way it's done on the Oregon coast: First you have a long-handled shovel. You up-end this shovel and go along the beach at low tide tapping the sand with the handle. Mister Clam hears the tapping, as he feeds just under the surface, and he scrambled downward so fast that the resulting suction leaves a depression in the sand. That's a dead giveaway; so you reverse your shovel and start digging as rapidly as you can shovel. Perhaps Mister Clam has a head start; then you must start digging with your fingers. Likely you'll catch up with him within a couple of feet. Great sport!

So, now that Oregon Centennial stamps are decorating the mail, our thoughts recur to the Snake, Williamette, and Columbia rivers, to Mt. Hood, Crater Lake, and Klamath Falls, but most of all to the dextrous Oregon clam-digger, and his long-handled shovel.

M. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Unsolved Problems

By Frank L. Perrin

WITH a generous gesture the people of the United States, speaking through an increased majority, have reaffirmed their confidence in the Roosevelt economic plan. It would perhaps be incorrect to ascribe to this plan the more dignified designation of theory. It is hardly that, although critics of the Administration, both speakers and writers, have professed to see in it a design both ulterior and un-American. Those assertions, or arguments, failed to alarm or even convince a majority of the voters. It can only be fairly assumed that the verdict rendered on Tuesday last constitutes a vote of confidence, a reaffirmation of hope, a willingness to be led somewhat farther in the direction of what is still a more or less indeterminate political and economic goal.

There remains, so far as an overwhelming majority of the voters is concerned, not the slightest doubt as to the eagerness and even the willingness thus to be led. The problems of the budget do not greatly interest or worry the multitude. Unprecedented public expenditures, the alleged threat of currency inflation, and the problems posed by the opposition and by a vast majority of leading journals and journalists seem to have been regarded as the President's problems rather than as the problems of the people as a whole.

* * *

As the result of the election is pondered the conviction is impressed that the average American voter has succeeded in assuring himself that he, or she, can do little or nothing to shape or determine the trend or course of governmental policies. Millions of men and women, alert and concerned a year ago, or six months ago, seem to have accepted the recent revival of business and the return of a measure of national prosperity as convincing indications that the greater problems have been solved, or that a way has been found to solve them.

Perhaps it would be a happy sequel to all this if the President, now re-elected and entrusted with enlarged opportunities and almost unlimited power over Congress, were to accept this generous interpretation of his intervention and his statesmanship. He has displayed both ingenuity and resourcefulness in devising and launching experimental administrative plans. Some of these have been abandoned because of their unconstitutionality, perhaps to the President's ultimate advantage. Others are still to undergo the acid test. Is there need for still further adventure? Is it not reasonable to suppose that the people have expressed simple confidence in the wisdom of the President, he having achieved a measure of success according to his own modest assertions, to shape his own course, and the course of Congress, along fairly conservative lines?

* * *

No warrant has been given, if this assumption is valid, which would justify the Chief Executive in assuming that the American people would countenance an economic revolution. They have not accepted the words of some of the President's spokesmen and advisers as the words of the President himself. Their language has not been the language of Americans. Their ambitious threats seem not to have greatly alarmed more than a few. Otherwise the verdict would have been different.

We still have America. The nation, personified, is not the master of these from whom it demands and receives willing and unmeasured allegiance. Its institutions are established and designed to serve and further the purposes and ideals for which those of all political faiths would make any sacrifice. The reaffirmation of confidence in President Roosevelt places him beyond the pale of influence exerted by those who, in fact, are his enemies and the enemies of those who, in the campaign, called attention to their boasted alliance with him.

It has been charged, and without convincing denial, that in the early months of his incumbency the President received and accepted much ill-advised counsel. I believe he is aware of this and that he is now awake to the dangers that have surrounded him, and to the selfishness and insincerity of those who would have undermined and finally defeated him. This is the new hope upon which those disappointed by the result of the elections may rest. Hope, grounded in faith, is never in vain.

The Wide Horizon

For Things Seen—and Unseen

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA

WHEN people thronged the churches on October 12, Canada's Thanksgiving Day, to return thanks for blessings received throughout the past year, they realized that they had much cause for gratitude—perhaps more, actual and potential, than at any time in recent years.

Canada was on terms of complete amity with all the world—without one "delicate situation" to cause apprehension. Canada was free of internal dissension—political, industrial or religious—without even a serious labor discord. The effects of the drought, confined to certain sections of the prairie provinces, were being largely mitigated through national relief measures. The army of the unemployed was fast disbanding, due to renewed activity in lumber camp, factory and farm, so that now, especially in manufacturing industries, employment is exceeding the "normal times" figures of 1926 and the index for September is 4.3 per cent over that of a year ago.

* * *

There was cause for gratitude in the fact that international trade was increasing apace, exports having risen 22.3 per cent and imports 11 per cent; that manufacturing and also electric power production had jumped over 9 per cent; that income tax payments were $12,000,000 higher and customs and excise revenues $13,000,000 higher than the last fiscal year; that money had circulated more freely, with financial transfers in the form of bank debits 12.3 per cent greater; that higher prices for farm products, especially wheat, had heartened and materially benefited the farmer; that gold production had reached an all-time record.

As a result of all these and many other business improvements Mr. Charles Dunning, minister of finance, intimated on Thanksgiving eve that he was confidently expecting to present to the forthcoming session of Parliament a very much brighter picture than he had presented last May when the national deficit was $162,000,000. If the present upward trend continued, he thought that the country would be "in the red" less than $100,000,000 and perhaps much less.

* * *

Municipalities and provinces had also begun to feel the lifting of the financial pressure—in some cases accelerated by courageous local action. The ousting of the old Taschereau Liberal government by the new Union Nationale had resulted in the elimination of much deep-seated corruption and waste about the legislative chamber and throughout the province of Quebec.

Saskatchewan's remission of loans and taxes to the extent of some $75,000,000 had brightened the condition of innumerable debtors and set an example for other provinces to follow. Alberta, despite the drought and the delay in receiving "social dividends" from its Social Credit government, is happy over reduced interest rates and reduced public debt, is optimistic over the eventual outcome of its great experiment and has never lost sight of the fact that William Aberhart came to its rescue in its time of greatest need.

* * *

The majority of federal electors who put Mackenzie King into the Premier's seat at Ottawa were presumably still grateful on the first Thanksgiving Day thereafter. Not only had he completed the reciprocal trade treaty with the United States that Mr. Bennett had started, but he had patched up the trade dispute with Japan and lifted the embargo against Russian goods. He had also disposed of the embarrassing wheat "carry-over"; had inaugurated the National Employment Commission with its many practical schemes for creating new jobs, and had closed down the relief camps for unemployed single men. He had gone to Geneva carrying Canada's message of good will to all the world.

But behind all these material reasons for gratitude on Oct. 12, Canadians were happily conscious of possessing a spiritual substance that must continue to endure despite every disruptive force that might come against it. They felt that their trust and faith in the time-honored virtues, in democratic government, in individual rights, had been amply vindicated. Irrespective of the "bountiful crops" of the Thanksgiving proclamation they found much to be grateful for.

Mirror of World Opinion

Mr. Lloyd George on Democracy

DEMOCRACY is a freedom, is a more powerful instrument for the redemption of mankind than any autocracy of any sort whatever. . . . Democracy is failing in leadership throughout the world. We are allowing the dictatorships to get the lead. There is no resolute, firm, clear lead for the democracies of the world. You must restore faith in Democracy by demonstrating that if it is properly guided and inspired it is capable of surpassing the greatest achievements of dictatorships in any sphere and in any land.—*David Lloyd George at Manchester.*